

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. XCI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918.

NO. 21

50 MEN TO LEAVE TUESDAY.

Will Leave Bellefonte Early Tuesday Morning for Camp Meade.—39 More to Follow Soon.

Tuesday of last week a unit of twelve conscripted young Centre county men left for Columbus barracks, Columbus, Ohio, among the lot being two Penna Valley boys—F. Guy Foreman, of State College, and Harry C. Haessinger, of Millheim.

On Monday night of next week fifty-nine more young men will assemble in Bellefonte to be ready for entrainment early Tuesday morning. They will pass through Centre Hall on their way to Montandon where a special train will convey them to Camp Meade, Maryland. The names and addresses of the boys are:

Gentzel, Paul M., Bellefonte, R. D. 2
Williams, Harry J., Philipsburg
Lauk, David H., Snow Shoe
Guthery, E. L., Philipsburg
Woodell, Ashley, Sandy Ridge
Taylor, Wm. F., Linden Hall
Dann, Victor, Bellefonte
Haines, Joseph E., Bellefonte, R. D. 3
Korman, J. B., Howard, R. D. 3
Mattern, W. R., Port Matilda, R. D. 2
Dayon, George, Philipsburg
Burrell, Chas. S., Millheim
Williams, Donald, State College
Muser, Geo. D., Bellefonte
Mentley, W. N., State College, R. 2
Haag, Gottlieb D., Bellefonte
Waxler, Joseph, Clarence
Fye, Howard M., Nittany
Loesch, Arthur L., State College, R. D. 1

Rodzinski, Ignacy, Osceola Mills R. D. 2

Dullen, Francis, Nittany

Lucas, Simon, Bellefonte

Kaufman, Earl, Runville

Hawkes, Clarence H., Fleming

Koppik, Mike, Osceola Mills, R. D. 2

Askey, James R., Pine Glen

Kelley, E. M., Snow Shoe

Miller, Luther D., Bellefonte

McCloskey, Larry E., Clarence

Packer, W. A., Lock Haven

Laich, Edward, Munson

Zerby, Joseph C., Spring Mills

Allen, William, Philipsburg

Haines, Eversley T., Snow Shoe

Smith, Charles D., Spring Mills

Force, John W., Pine Glen

Kachik, Andrew J., Clarence

Steinberg, Louis S., Pleasant Gap

Mitchell, Glen R., Fleming

Weaver, Elmer B., Madisonburg

Davis, William, Philipsburg

Smith, Merrill M., Howard

Lingle, Ira W., Coburn

Patton, Sylvester W., Port Matilda

Jackson, Robert, State College

Bechdel, Joseph R., Blanchard

Handa, John, Clarence

Richardson, Willard, Hudson

Kush, Michael, Clarence

Dietz, Leonard E., Howard

Burwell, Arthur L., Pine Grove Mills

Decker, Cloyd H., State College

Weaver, Milton T., Howard, R. D.

Williamson, J. G. S., Philipsburg

Graftus, John C., Philipsburg

Holter, Philip C., Howard

Richardson, David R., Martha

Brooks, Harry, Clarence

Nighthart, Charles J., Bellefonte

Muser, J. H., Aaronsburg

Rockey, Orris R., Bellefonte

Boob, John M., Spring Mills

The local board will summon an additional unit of thirty-nine men who will leave for Columbus barracks, Columbus, Ohio, some time between May 29th and June 4th.

Great War Loans.

The following are the greatest war loans made by various belligerent nations:

British victory loan early in 1917, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$5,096,245,320.

United States Second Liberty Loan, 4 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$4,616,000,000.

Eighth German war loan, 4 1/2 per cent and 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$3,600,000,000.

French war loan, of 1915, 5 per cent. Total subscription, \$2,261,864,409.

Austrian seventh war loan 5 per cent. Total subscription, \$1,150,080,000.

Italian fourth war loan 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$1,000,000,000.

Hungary seventh war loan 6 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$600,000,000.

Canadian victory loan, November, 1917, 5 1/2 per cent. Total subscriptions \$418,000,000.

When Peace Comes.

Some day peace will come. Thousands—millions of men—will suddenly be thrown back again into civil life. Consider the vastness of the readjustment that will be necessary. Look back at the period of reconstruction after our own Civil War. Prepare for this new period of reconstruction. The day of reckoning is bound to come. Begin to save now. Thrift is the need of the present, the hope of the future.

Liberty Loan Bonds, War Savings, the safest securities in the world, are a wise provision for the day peace comes.

LETTER FROM FRANCE

Boyd E. Smith Tells of Sacrifices Made by French People.—Ours Small in Comparison, He Says.

The following letter has been received by Emanuel Smith, of Pottery Mills, from his son, Boyd E. Smith, who is with the American expeditionary forces in France, and the father has kindly given the letter to the Reporter for publication:

France, April 18, 1918.

Dear father and all:

At last I have heard from you again. It is always a pleasure to me when I get word from home, especially when I hear you are in good health. Yesterday I received two letters from you—the one was dated March 18 and the other March 28.

At the present time we are not permitted to go on any passes on account of the big drive, but it makes no difference because the weather has been very disagreeable of late. It has been raining a great deal and today it snowed and got colder. I believe we are in the most disagreeable section of France. But I should worry, so long as I am treated as good as I have been.

At last I have some good news. I have been raised to a first-class private which means three dollars, or sixteen francs, more a month. I am sure the extra money will come in quite handy. I am still on the "cook" job and am getting along fine, but expect to be put at something else later.

I have taken out \$5000 more insurance in Earl's favor and have cut my allotment to \$20.00.

Well, father, it does seem hard that you should be left almost alone, but I know it is my duty to come over here; but let us hope that it will not be long until I can come back and do my best by you. It is certainly hard for many over here. You can only know what we are fighting for when you see conditions over here. Some have given up all they had; others have been driven out of their homes with no place to go. Oh, it surely is hell on earth! We Americans should be willing to bear the light burdens that we have been called upon to bear. They surely are small compared to those of the people over here.

If you are not going to use the money I sent you, take it and buy a couple of Liberty Bonds; it will be used for a good cause.

To-morrow is inspection day, and since everything must look just right, I must get ready for a big day's work, so will close and prepare for bed.

Give my love to all.

Your son,

B. E. SMITH,

Co. D, 10th Engineers, Forestry.

Wheat Field Conditions.

In southeastern Pennsylvania, especially the counties of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery, the condition of the wheat fields is not encouraging and prospects would indicate not over sixty per cent. of the normal yield.

"Good fields are the exception in the east," says J. Aldus Herr, farm adviser of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture "and quite an acreage in Chester and Delaware certainly should not be left stand. All persons who have the time and help to do the work should plow or disk wheat fields that do not show a prospect of a fair yield. Where the rotation will suit, potatoes or corn might be planted with advantage and yield a fair crop on ground that otherwise would not be worth harvesting. In soil where truck wheat is adapted to the conditions it would be well to sow these unpromising portions of the field and produce a good crop of grain which would be a valuable substitute for wheat flour. Sweet corn is quite a valuable crop and could be planted in many of these bare places, and there generally is a ready market when the corn is the roasting stage; the crop could be harvested in time to seed the ground to wheat in the fall. Another valuable crop, now much neglected, is broom corn. The writer can recall the time when every person, who had a small piece of land, grew broom corn for his use. This, I believe, to be good business, especially since the price of brooms has increased threefold. Some of the ground could be planted to soup beans, a very valuable asset in the menu of all housekeepers, and few persons realize how nutritious they are. Since the war, the demand for beans for the army has been very great, and every person who has a piece of idle land should plant sufficient for his home use. What is needed is more producers in proportion to present consumption, especially of all cereal crops, and the best of these substitutes are corn, buckwheat, and beans."

Don't use boards, use cement, for repairing about the barn or shed. It gives almost everlasting wear, and is clean and sanitary all the time.—For sale by R. D. Foreman, Centre Hall.

"PLEDGE WEEK" BRINGS \$100,000.00

Millheim Goes Over The Top.—Centre County Drops to Tenth Place in sales of W. E. S.

The report for the week ending May 11th, shows that Centre county had a per capita for that week of 12 cents. To that date our total per capita is \$3.88. The maturity value of all War Savings Stamps sold in Centre county up to May 11th aggregates \$170,260.00. Huntingdon county now has ninth place and Centre county has dropped to tenth place in the eastern district.

I wish to thank the solicitors in every section of the county for the interest taken in securing pledges during the past week. Many of them spent practically every minute in this great work. From the limited reports received at this office to date it is impossible to give a fair idea as to just what was done during "Pledge Week", although I presume probably \$100,000.00 was pledged. Millheim borough went over the top.

The following is taken from a telegram received at this office last Saturday afternoon from State Director:

"Reports from counties in the main, favorable. Please remember that it is not at all likely that anything like the full quota for the year can be secured in pledges, except in certain localities. This week will be of great benefit in any case, because we shall secure a large number of pledges, and we shall make War Savings Stamps known to a vast number of people who did not realize their real value. I congratulate you for what has been accomplished, and thank you for the effort you have made. Keep hard at work, and continue taking pledges indefinitely."

Very truly yours,
W. HARRISON WALKER,
Chairman National War-Savings Committee for Centre County.

Undesirables Rounded Up at Philipsburg.

Henry Litz, George Plexus, Hans Probert, Herman Kreamer and William Jack were taken into custody Tuesday of last week at Philipsburg by U. S. authorities. When their baggage was searched, papers and photographs were found which proved them to be undesirable citizens and they were removed to Harrisburg for a further hearing, after which they will be placed in an internment camp. Papers and newspaper clippings in the possession of Litz indicated that he was a German reserve officer, and that money had been sent him by the German government, together with instructions to return to Germany, via Switzerland, and take charge of a U. boat. Litz confessed that it was true but said that he lost his nerve and returned the money.

Lutheran Children's Day Service.

The Lutheran Sunday-school in Centre Hall will hold a Children's Day service in their church on Sunday evening, June 9th.

Letter from "Bobby" McCormick.

Reporter readers who remember "Bobby" McCormick, the gentlemanly little fellow who made his home in Centre Hall with his grandparents, the late Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reeman, will be glad to learn of the young man's progress in the world, having been thrown upon his own resources at a tender age. "Bobby" writes the Reporter as follows:

Rossville, Ill., May 16, 1918.

Smith & Bailey,

Centre Hall, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—

"I came to Rossville three years ago from Thorofare, New Jersey, to see my sister Candace and family, and happened to get a fair job in a cafe, so I stuck, and the way things turned out I am glad I did so. One day a young fellow came in the cafe and I happened to be alone. He ordered up and while he was eating he asked me how much money I was making. I told him and he said he could get me a better job with a great deal more money. So I asked him who he was, and he said he was the secretary of the E. J. & E. Ry. Y. M. C. A. I started to work as night man's helper. Now I am the night cook and manager, and am going to try to get enough in my head to be a secretary some day.

I sure have been treated fine ever since I came to the "Y". I like the Y. M. C. A. work fine. The "Y" has been doing great work in this present war. There have been three fellows taken from our "Y" here to join the colors and it looks as if some more will get to go too. I was twenty-one years old the eighth day of this month and will register on the fifth day of June. So I may see my old friends "over there" some time.

I wish to be remembered to the people of Centre Hall.

Very truly yours,

"BOBBY" MCCORMICK.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES.

Hours of Service and Speakers at Various Cemeteries.

Memorial services will be observed at the various cemeteries at the following hours:

Centre Hall, 6:00 p. m. Speaker, Judge A. W. Johnson, of Lewisburg.

Tusseyville, 10:30 a. m. Speaker, Sprucetown, 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Rev. Long, of State College.

Farmers Mills Union cemetery, 9:30 a. m. Speaker, Rev. D. R. Kuriz, Boalsburg, 6:00 p. m. Speaker, Dr. E. E. Sparks, of State College. The Ferguson township band will furnish the music.

Millheim, 2:00 p. m. Speaker, Rev. C. B. Snyder, in the Union cemetery.

Aaronsburg, 6:30 p. m. Speaker, Rev. Weaver.

Madisonburg, 9:00 a. m. Speaker, Rev. Shannon.

Rebersburg, 10:00 a. m. Speaker, Rev. Lester Shannon.

Spring Mills, 6:00 p. m. Speaker, Rev. R. R. Jones.

Georges Valley, 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Rev. W. H. Williams.

To Prepare for Memorial Day.

The P. O. S. of A., will hold a special informal meeting in their hall on this (Thursday) evening, to which the daughters of the veterans of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the daughters and wives of the soldiers of the World War, as well as the daughters of the Revolution are requested and urged to attend. The purpose is to arrange for the collecting of flowers and the decorating of graves of our heroes on Memorial Day. The P. O. S. of A. is anxious to make the 1918 Memorial Day ceremony an impressive affair; to give it the place to which it is properly entitled. We cannot do too much honor to the heroes beneath the sod.

R. D. FOREMAN,

S. W. SMITH,

Chairman Memorial Day Com.

Capt. Foster Post Services.

The Capt. Robert M. Foster Post, No. 167, G. A. R., will hold Memorial Day services in the M. E. church at Lemont, on Sunday, May 26th.

On Memorial Day, at 9:30 o'clock, the graves in the Houserville cemetery will be decorated; address by Col. Hugh Taylor. At the Branch cemetery the decorating will be done at 2:30 o'clock; address by Clement Dale, E. q. W. E. Tate, Commander.

John L. Williams, Adjutant.

To Men 21 Years of Age.

Centre Hall has been designated by the local board as one of the places in Centre county where registration of young men who became twenty-one years of age since June 5 of last year, shall take place. The date of registration will be Monday, June 6, and the place will be the Centre Hall hotel. Young men living in the district comprising Centre Hall borough, Potter township, the north and west precincts of Gregg township, and the east precinct of Harris township, are expected to register at Centre Hall, but if it proves more convenient to register at another designated place, permission is given to do so.

It is estimated that 300 young men in Centre county are affected by this registration.

Mail Carrier Drops Dead.

While performing his duties as mail carrier in Yeagertown William W. Gibson dropped dead on the bridge in the town early last Thursday morning; his sudden death being due to heart trouble. He was making his first trip as carrier of the mail from the Yeagertown post office to the steam railroad when he was overcome. He had taken a heavy load of mail matter from the office to the railroad station and was returning when he stepped on the bridge spanning the creek to watch the boys fishing. He was probably almost exhausted from wheeling the heavy load of mail and stopped to rest himself. He was dead almost instantly after he fell upon the bridge.

Will Give Red Cross Play.

The freshman class of the Gregg township Vocational school will render the three-act comedy drama, "A College Town", in the Grange hall at Spring Mills, on Saturday evening, May 25. The proceeds will be turned over to the Red Cross. The admission will be 10 and 20 cents. Your loyal support will be appreciated.

Business Men for Farm Labor.

Organized teams of business men who are willing to give a day each week for work on nearby farms was strongly urged as a means of solving farm labor problems during the coming season by the Commission of Agriculture at the meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Charles E. Patton.

Centre Reporter, \$1.50 a year.

DEATHS.

Benjamin Franklin Orndorf died at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. W. Beck, four miles east of Centre Hall, in Brush Valley, at one o'clock Tuesday morning, aged forty-nine years, nine months and one day. Mr. Orndorf had suffered several paralytic strokes, the most recent one having occurred on Sunday last, which rendered him unconscious and resulted in his death.

Deceased was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Orndorf, both deceased, and was born at Woodward. He was unmarried and leaves one brother, Samuel Orndorf, of Mill Hall, and six sisters, namely: Mrs. Curtis Kleckner, of Mill Hall; Mrs. Lincoln Confer, of Loganton; Mrs. Harvey Garrett, of Greenburg; Mrs. Harvey Hoover, Mrs. Aaron Stover, of Woodward, and Mrs. J. W. Beck, of near Centre Hall.

Funeral services were held Wednesday morning and burial made at Woodward, Rev. Miller, of the United Evangelical church officiating.

Aged thirty-two years, six months and twenty-eight days, Miss Amelia Stover passed away at her parental home in Reedsville, Tuesday morning of last week, her death being caused by heart trouble. She is survived by her parents, Oscar and Matilda (Kohler) Stover, and by a brother and sister, H. B. Stover, of Millroy, and Mrs. Merle (Laura) Fultz, of Reedsville.

Miss Stover was a member of the Methodist church in Reedsville. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, E. R. Davidson, and Rev. Frank T. Bell, of Newport, at her parental home, Friday 10 a. m., followed by interment in Woodlawn cemetery, Millroy.

Mrs. Lu'la Belle Taylor, wife of Charles Taylor, died Tuesday afternoon of last week at her home at State College, after a year's illness, death being due to Bright's disease. Deceased was the daughter of George W. and Anna Glace, and was born at Catsact, Clearfield county, on October 18, 1880, her age thus being thirty-seven years, six months and twenty-six days. Shortly after her birth, her parents moved to above Centre Hall, where her early life was spent.

She was married on April 4, 1898, and ten years ago moved to State College, where she has since continued to reside. Mrs. Taylor was a Christian woman, being a member of the Methodist church for a number of years. She was a faithful friend to all who knew her, and was always cheerful and patient during her illness.

She is survived by her husband; two daughters, Madeline and Audrey, and one son, Vance, all of whom are at home; her father, George W. Glace, of Coopersport; three brothers, John Glace, of Coopersport; Caylon Glace, of the U. S. Army; George Glace, Jr., of Westfield; four sisters, Mrs. James Good, of Watsonstown; Mrs. Frank Yearick, of Bellefonte, R. D.; Mrs. John Beaudette, of Endicott, N. Y., and Mrs. George Kane, of Westfield.

Funeral services were held Friday morning at nine o'clock in the Methodist church, Rev. J. W. Long officiating. Interment was made at Meyer's cemetery.

David Tresemer, of Houserville, died on Saturday morning, 11th inst., from infirmities due to his advanced age. He was born in Lancaster on December 30th, 1833, making his age eighty-four years, four months and eleven days. In 1860 he was married to Miss Sarah Swartz. By occupation he was a clock maker and a watch repairman and for more than fifty years has been a worthy citizen of Houserville. He leaves to survive his devoted wife and the following children: Mrs. Anna Dale, Houserville; Mrs. Mary Hickey, Altoona; Mrs. John Ambeliser, Altoona; H. H. Tresemer, Bellefonte; Mrs. Olive Houser, Rockview; Margaret, at home. Also the following brothers and sisters: William Tresemer, of Bellefonte; Daniel Tresemer, of Erie; Joel Tresemer, of Tylersville; Joseph Tresemer, Shiloh, and Mrs. William Colpeizer, Bellefonte. Funeral services were conducted from the Houserville United Brethren church by Rev. C. C. Shuey assisted by Rev. Crotszer, on Tuesday morning at 10 a. m., and burial made in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Robert Condo died Monday of last week at Boalsburg, after a long illness, his age being seventy-three years, seven months and ten days. Death was due to old age. Deceased was a life-long resident of Boalsburg, having been a blacksmith there for the past forty years. He is survived by his wife, and one daughter, Mrs. Calvin Welland, of Mt. Union. Funeral services were held Thursday morning by Rev. S. C. Stover, and interment made at Boalsburg cemetery.

The Phillipsburg Daily Journal, which is classed among the newest inland dailies coming to the Reporter exchange desk, last week began a new epoch in newspaper publishing when the management installed a new Hoe duplex web perfecting press—something which must be seen to be fully appreciated. The Journal has kept pace with the industrial progress of that bustling town in the western part of Centre county, and Brother Blair is to be congratulated upon his enterprise.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

Capt. G. M. Boal is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Charles Meyer, at Reedsville.

Build with cement—the material that wears longest.—R. D. Foreman, Centre Hall.

John D. Lucas and son, Fred, of Lewistown, were in Centre Hall Saturday evening.

Mrs. Mary Bowser, of Tyrone, is visiting her brother, William H. Stiver, in Centre Hall.

Mrs. James Alexander was confined to her bed for several days last week on account of illness.

When you buy War Savings Stamps you merely exchange ordinary money for a better kind of money.

Miss Margaretta Goheen, of Boalsburg, and Mrs. Irvin Johnson, of Crafton, visited at the W. A. Odenkirk home over Sunday.

The list of new Red Cross members which appeared in the last issue of the Reporter should have been credited to the Spring Mills auxiliary.

The Loganton correspondent to the Lock Haven Democrat says that Mrs. (Rev.) F. H. Foss is confined to bed on account of a serious illness.

Boyd Potter quit his job as driver of the milk truck for the Dewart Creamery Company, at this place, and went at Burnham. Robert Meeker succeeds Boyd.

Commissioner W. H. Noll was in Centre Hall on Saturday placing ballots for the primary election in the hands of the judges in the various precincts on the south side.

Capt. Wilbur F. Leitzell, of the original Boal Machine Gun Troop, arrived overseas last week, according to word received by his family at State College. This, however, does not mean that his company has landed.

The Journal states that Millheim is 120 years old. In looking over a directory of Millheim of 1890 it was found that 103 persons are still living there who were then residents and that 24 heads of families are still on the job.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated without fireworks this year. The output of every fireworks factory in the United States has been purchased by the war department and will be used in supplying the army with flares and signal lights.

The ninety-fifth annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., in session at Reading this week, is being attended by V. A. Aman, from Centre Hall. Mrs. J. H. Knorr is the delegate from the local Rebekahs to the Rebekah Assembly which is being held in conjunction with the Grand Lodge.

Russell Smith, who in his early boyhood spent his summer vacations with his grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Smith, in this place, has left for France as a member of the Sanitary Corps. His father, Witmer Smith, went down to New York last week to see him prior to the young man's departure.

To show loyalty to the adoption of his country, H. G. Strohmeler, the only naturalized German in Centre Hall, came forward and purchased one hundred War Savings Stamps at the local post office. This is highly gratifying to the citizens, and, by the way, it ought to impress some of our natural borns that they too have an obligation.

John R. Thompson, the farmer and cattle breeder, of Salons, certainly owes a patriotic debt of cattle that are doing their duty to reduce the high cost of beef during these strenuous war times. Another good motherly cow of his herd a few nights ago gave birth to a pair of healthy twin calves, this making the third pair of calves born in this herd in the past few weeks.

Dr. Elmer Lynn Williams, known as the fighting parson of Chicago, and who has a national reputation as a pulpit orator, delivered his lecture, "Hope, Hell and Hohenzollern," in the Methodist church at Bellefonte on Saturday evening, before a large audience. Dr. Williams is a Centre countian, a native of Martha, and his wife was formerly Miss Catherine Kerr, of Centre Hall.

The Phillipsburg Daily Journal, which is classed among the newest inland dailies coming to the Reporter exchange desk, last week began a new epoch in newspaper publishing when the management installed a new Hoe duplex web perfecting press—something which must be seen to be fully appreciated. The Journal has kept pace with the industrial progress of that bustling town in the western part of Centre county, and Brother Blair is to be congratulated upon his enterprise.

BOATSWAIN IS CITED FOR GREAT HEROISM

HOW JOHN MACKENZIE SAVED THE REMLIK WHEN A DEPTH CHARGE BROKE LOOSE.

HE CAPTURED THE BIG BOMB

Delivery of Locomotives Ordered by Government Starts in July—German Limits Spending Money of American Prisoners and Interned Civilians.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Many members of the United States army and navy are being commended for bravery in action or in emergencies. A typical case is that of John Mackenzie, chief boatswain's mate, of the naval reserve force, described in a navy department statement.

The case is unique in that it has to do with one of the latest engines of war. As is well known, United States destroyers and other submarine fighters carry depth charges containing a large amount of high explosives which are dropped in the path of enemy submarines and explode under water. These have proved effective weapons in the destruction of U-boats, and they are safe enough when the safety pins are affixed; but when they get beyond control and the safety pin comes out they are a source of serious danger to the vessels carrying them. It will be recalled that the men on the U. S. S. Mahley who lost their lives in the collision of that destroyer with a British vessel were killed by the explosion of one of these bombs.

In a heavy gale on the morning of December 17, 1917, a depth charge on the Remlik broke loose from its position on the stern. The box went overboard, but the charge was hurled in the opposite direction and went bouncing about the deck. As it weighs hundreds of pounds it was impossible for anyone to lift the bomb and carry it to safety. It was even dangerous for anyone to go to that part of the ship, as the seas were washing over the stern. As the officers and crew watched the bomb some one shouted: "The pin's come out!" Realizing the danger, Mackenzie, exclaiming, "Watch me; I'll get it," dashed down the deck and flung himself upon the charging cylinder. Three times he almost had his arms about the bomb, but each time it tore from him, once almost crushing him. The fourth time he got a firm grip on it and heaved it up right on one flat end. Then he sat on it and held it down. The charge might have broken loose again and exploded at any moment, blowing Mackenzie to bits, but he held on firmly until lines could be run to him and man and depth bomb safely lashed. Soon afterward the ship was headed up to a place of safety.

The commanding officer of the Remlik, in his report recommending that the medal of honor be conferred on Mackenzie, says:

"Mackenzie, in acting as he did, exposed his life and prevented a serious accident to the ship and probable loss of the ship and entire crew. Had this depth charge exploded on the quarter-deck with the sea and wind that existed at the time there is no doubt that the ship would have been lost."

Money intended for interned civilians and prisoners of war in Germany should be remitted through the bureau of prisoners' relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Remittances so made will probably not be delivered to addressees by the German government in cash, but in the form of credit on prison exchanges.

According to the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, the war department states that there are no restrictions in regard to the remittance of money for civilian and military prisoners. Such money is placed to prisoners' credit, and may be spent under the following regulations:

"Military prisoners. Sixty marks weekly may be spent by officers and others of similar rank; 50 marks weekly by non-commissioned officers and men.

"Civilian prisoners. Sixty marks weekly for men of better social position; 50 marks weekly for others."

A study is being made of the formulae and manufacturing processes of medicines requiring glycerin, and plans for the curtailment of the quantity now used in case it becomes necessary will be submitted to the general medical board of the Council of National Defense.

It is announced in the Bohemian press that experiments made with "paper cloth" have proved so successful that Hungarian state railways are to furnish their employees with summer clothing of this fabric.

In its regulations governing the price of wool the war industries board allows dealers to make a charge of three per cent of the selling price if the wool is not graded, and 3 1/2 per cent if graded. This commission is to cover all storage, cartage and insurance.

An additional credit of \$3,250,000 has been extended to Belgium by the United States, making a total of \$107,850,000 loaned to that country, and credits to all the allies \$5,288,850,000.

Delivery of the first of the 1,025 locomotives ordered by the railroad administration will start in July, and deliveries will continue monthly during the rest of the year. The locomotives are of six standard types, with one heavy and one light style in each type. They vary in weight from 230,000 pounds to 540,000 pounds, and the entire order will cost about \$80,000,000.

The six standard types are expected to eventually supersede the many kinds now in service, which embrace engines built according to 500 or more specifications. According to the railroad administration, this is the first real step ever taken toward the wide standardization of locomotives.

An order has also been placed for 100,000 freight cars of standard type to cost between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. Negotiations for the construction of many thousand additional steel freight cars are still pending. The five types of cars ordered represent the standard forms of freight cars adopted by the railroad administration.

The adoption of these standard types, it is believed, will eventually substitute a few scientifically worked-out designs for the numerous miscellaneous varieties of cars, representing probably more than a thousand different old styles and specifications now in use, the accumulations of the past.

Before an airplane can be put into military service it must be equipped with at least nine delicate aeronautic instruments, some of which are absolutely essential to exact flying, and all contribute to the successful operation of a plane. One gives the pilot his location as to height and direction; others tell his speed through the air, the speed of his propeller, the amount of gasoline carried, water temperature, operation of the oiling system, and guide his "banking" on turns. Another necessary article is the oxygen-supplying apparatus, without which an aviator could not climb to any great height.

For operation of actual combat planes, such as observing, photographing, bombing, and fighting planes, other complicated and expensive instruments and sets of apparatus are necessary. Among them are machine guns, gun mounts, bomb racks, bomb-dropping devices, bomb sights, radio and photographic apparatus, electrically heated clothing, lights and flares. These bring the total cost of equipment for an airplane to several thousand dollars each, depending upon the type of plane.

Nearly 2,000 types and sizes of farm implements which have been gradually developed by manufacturers during peace-time competition have been recommended for elimination during the war by committees of the National Implement and Vehicle association. The object, according to a statement by the Council of National Defense, is to conserve materials, labor, capital, and manufacturing facilities for war use.

In the report of the committee board of the Council of National Defense it was stated that no machinery recommended for discard was believed to be necessary to modern economical agriculture. The lines considered by the committee consisted of steel and chilled plows, grain drills, seeders, and other tillage implements and farm cultivators.

Such of the recommendations as the board deems suitable, with others from different sources, are being brought to the attention of all important manufacturers and jobbers, and as many retail dealers as may be reached, through questionnaires.

A number of high-grade news photographers are urgently needed by the signal corps. These men must have expert experience in the handling of speed cameras, such as Graflex, Graphic, and also understand speeds of lenses and various makes of cameras and operation of same. Only those men who can furnish references as to their actual experience as news photographers will receive consideration.

The men selected for this branch of the service will be sent to a school for military training. Upon completion of the training they will be promoted to grades of sergeant, first class, and will be ordered overseas in a short time. Applicants must be citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31. All communications should be addressed to Air Division, Training Section, Photographic Branch, Washington, D. C.

Advice from Shanghai states that the subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan there amount to over \$900,000, and a report from the American embassy in Mexico City states the subscriptions there are more than \$350,000.

Regulations for bread-making in Sweden permit only nine kinds, the weight and price being prescribed by law. Only rye, wheat, barley, or oat flour may be used, and for ordinary bread the use of butter, lard or other fat, milk or cream is prohibited.

Recent contracts by the war department authorize the manufacture of 3,500,000 pairs of metallic-fastened field shoes for overseas use. The average price was about \$7.75 a pair.

Contracts have also been awarded for the manufacture of 2,000,000 pairs of field welt shoes for United States and overseas service, the average price being \$6.50.

The Difference. Boost, don't boast. One gets something, the other doesn't.—*St. Louis Commercial Appeal.*

2,000,000 MEN TO GO OVER IN 1918

1,500,000 of These Will Be Equipped Fighters.

DAILY REPORT EXPECTED

Others To Be Used In Organization—General Pershing Issues First Of What Is Expected Will Be Daily Bulletins.

Paris.—The United States has promised to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France by the end of 1918, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. These troops, it adds, must have their own organization and services, which will mean at least 2,000,000, including specialists, workers, men in the quartermaster's department and others.

Washington Hopeful.

Washington.—With more than 500,000 men now in France, army officials are more than ever hopeful that a powerful American force will be co-operating with the Allies there by the end of the year. Unhappy experience with over-optimistic estimates of what can be accomplished makes them slow to put their hopes into definite predictions, however, and it was not possible to obtain specific confirmation of the report from Paris that 1,500,000 fighting troops before January 1 had been promised.

The statement in Premier Clemenceau's newspaper that such a promise had been made was not believed by army officers generally to mean that the American Government should definitely pledge itself to deliver a specific number of men within a time limit. Many factors are involved in making such a calculation months in advance.

Secretary Baker would make no comment on the statement. Many weeks ago he told the Senate Military Committee, however, that the Government then had hopes of getting 1,500,000 to the front during the year. Since then his estimate that 500,000 men would reach France early in the year has been fulfilled and since then, also, the German drive has changed the whole course of events and brought about a speeding up of American participation, which has already shown results.

The French article indicates that under the program a total of 2,600,000 American troops would reach France during the year, 1,500,000 of which would be fighting units. Whether that result can be obtained depends on the shipping situation. The men and the essential equipment for them can be ready.

Under the authority sought by President Wilson to organize as large an army as it is found possible to train, equip and transport, it is known that officials expect at least 3,000,000 men to be under arms during the next 12 months. Many believe that even a larger force can be handled, as it now appears quite probable that a total of 4,000,000 during the year will be nearer the mark.

Publication of the first American "official communiqué" prepared at expeditionary headquarters in France, inaugurated what is expected to be a daily report to the American people on what their soldiers abroad are doing.

GRIM WAR TO THE END.

Peace League's Convention Sounds A Clarion Note.

Philadelphia.—"War to the death," demanded former President Taft in his keynote speech at the opening session of win-the-war convention of the League to Enforce Peace.

After a stirring plea for a fighting army of 5,000,000 men Mr. Taft said: "We should set our faces stern and unbending toward one end—war. Let us have peace, but let us have war that we may have peace. To sound the trumpet, stern, implacable war to the end, this convention was called."

WATTERSON RECOVERING.

Reports That The Editor Suffered Relapse Denied.

Louisville.—Reports that Colonel Henry Waterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, who recently submitted to an abdominal operation, had suffered a relapse and was in a critical condition, were denied at the office of that newspaper here. On the contrary, it was said, Mr. Waterson's progress toward recovery had not diminished and that it was expected he would be able to leave the hospital within 10 days.

HOOVER AGAINST RATIONING.

Will Continue To Work For Voluntary Conservation.

Washington.—Food Administrator Hoover told State Merchant representatives of the Food Administration, holding a two-day conference here, that he was opposed to a rationing system for the civil population. He said such a system was un-American and undemocratic.

Mr. Hoover said the Food Administration would continue its direct appeal to the people for voluntary food conservation.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



GEN. PERSHING MAY LEAD AN ARMY

Likely to Command British and French Troops.

NEW POLICY OF ALLIES

Any Division In Which American Troops Predominate Will Be Turned Over To "Black Jack."

Washington.—General Pershing probably soon will be commanding French and British troops as the process of brigading American units with their allies on the western front goes forward.

As if exemplifying the unity of command and action into which the United States and its co-belligerents have entered, it became known here that whenever American troops predominate in the brigaded divisions as the process goes on, these divisions, under present plans, will be turned over to General Pershing's command.

This plan would accomplish several things which the military authorities consulting upon it regard as very desirable. It would rapidly increase the size of the American fighting command on the battle line; it would contribute tremendously to the spirit of unity and concerted effort, and at the same time, instead of holding large numbers of American troops behind the lines while training, would surround them with seasoned veterans and under actual battle conditions school them to be rebrigaded later with fresh American troops coming to France. In this way the efficiency of the British and French forces is expected to be increased and the work of building up a great, fully trained and completely equipped fighting force in France is expected to be hastened.

In addition to this, as illustrative of the unity of command under which Foch directs all the allied armies, it was stated officially here that Foch commands the Italian troops in Italy as fully as he does the American, British and French troops in France and Belgium. There has been no question that Foch commanded the Italian troops in France and it had been supposed that, considering the Italian front as part of the western battle under a decision reached at the Versailles conference, the generalissimo's authority extended there. For the first time, however, it was stated unreservedly that General Foch's supreme command extended to Italy.

It was stated also that Italy, besides now sending troops to France in numbers equal to those being sent from the United States, now has on her fighting line a larger army, more perfectly equipped than she had before the great Austrian drive. This may be explanatory of the apparent unanimity with which the Allied leaders face recurrent reports of a new drive on the Italian front.

The information that the brigaded Allied divisions in the west probably will be placed under the command of General Pershing when the numbers of American troops contained in them predominate, was taken to mean that the same principle would operate when the predominating numbers were French or British.

TOLD HINDENBURG IS DEAD.

Excuse Given German Soldiers For Failure Of Offensive.

London.—All German prisoners captured in France say that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is dead, letters from British officers on the western front report, according to the Daily Express. At the same time the name of General von Mackensen is brought into prominence as that of a great man who is to bring the Germans victory.

The Express assumes that the Hindenburg story is circulated to explain the failure of the great offensive.

HUN U-BOATS ARE WHIPPED

Records Show Submarines Are Sunk Faster Than Built.

NEW EFFORTS WILL BE MET

Loss Of Shipping Below Construction—Germany Planning To Try Heavily Armed And Armored Submersibles.

Washington.—Realizing that America and the Allies have gained the mastery over the present type of submarine, Germany now is said to be planning a new series of big U-boat cruisers with which she hopes to assume again the advantage in her unrestricted underwater warfare.

Announcement of the new German scheme is made by Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, in an interview received here in an official dispatch from France. No details regarding the new U-boats were given by M. Leygues, but from information from other sources it appears that the cruiser submarines will be heavily armed and armored and will be designed especially to meet the menace of the torpedo boat destroyers which have proved so effective in hunting down the smaller submarines now in operation.

"We shall not stop," he said, "until we have cleaned up the sea as one cleans up a trench."

Just how effective has been the war against the U-boats is shown by figures on destruction of Allied shipping given to the Naval Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies by Minister Leygues. They reveal that sinkings of merchantmen have fallen off to the point where new construction is exceeding the destruction even now before American yards are in full swing on the great building program mapped out by the Shipping Board.

The monthly average of destructions this year, as given by M. Leygues, is 315,000 tons, compared with more than 500,000 tons monthly in 1917. In April of last year, the first month of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, the tonnage sunk was \$71,000. In April of this year, it had dwindled to about 268,000 tons.

On the other hand, the destruction of submarines is exceeding their construction by the enemy and the margin is expected to increase as additional American destroyers which now are being turned out rapidly take their place with the war craft operating in the war zone.

The total of Allied shipping destroyed in the first four months of 1918 was placed by Minister Leygues at 1,262,345 tons, and even if the submarines are able to maintain this rate, which officials doubt, the year's total would be something like 3,700,000 tons, or less than the estimated amount of tonnage which the Shipping Board believes America will produce during the year.

Adding to American production the output in Great Britain, France and Japan, the Allies would gain for the year something like 2,000,000 tons, not counting the 1,000,000 or so tons of chartered Japanese and Norwegian ships and requisitioned Dutch vessels.

While encouraging, officials emphasize the fact that these figures do not furnish the margin of safety that is necessary, and there will be no relaxing of building efforts in any of the Allied countries or in America. England's output thus far this year has not come up to expectations and the American yards have not turned out the tonnage anticipated, because of freight congestion and other causes, and renewed efforts are being made to make up these deficiencies.

BUT 268,704 TONS SUNK.

France Denies German Claim Of 600,000 Tons Destroyed.

Paris.—During February, March and April 4,511 ships passed safely through the danger zone. It was officially announced. The Germans claim to have sunk 600,000 tons of shipping during April. This statement is false.

AMERICANS LINED UP WITH ALLIES

Sammy Patrol in Picardy Rout German Patrol.

FAIL TO FIND WEAK SPOT

Great Force Prepared To Meet Germans In Battle Whenever Latter Strike Again—American Front Line Swept.

American Army in France.—An American patrol in Picardy met and routed a German patrol of twenty men.

In this part of the front the Germans are using searchlights on the trench mortars occasionally, although the artillery fire is under normal. The American front lines are swept by enemy machine guns, but there have been no casualties.

There is considerable activity back of the German lines.

The Toul sector, where American troops are stationed, is exceedingly quiet. The artillery fire has been at a minimum and there is little aerial activity until late in the day.

French Army in France.—The Germans are preparing most methodically for resumption of their offensive. Signs seem to show that they will attack between La Bassée and the front south of Amiens, but it is also probable they will execute secondary operations simultaneously in Flanders, between Montdidier and Noyon, and possibly on other parts of the front, in the hope of attracting the Allied reserves away from the center.

It is regarded as possible that these lesser assaults will be delivered before the principal attack. Whenever the Germans decide to engage in battle, however, they will find facing them French, British and American troops ready to meet the shock, in whatever strength it may be delivered.

The enemy's searchings for weakness in various parts of the Allied lines has brought him only defeats, such as that southwest of Mailly-Raineval on Saturday morning. The special shock battalion which the Germans threw in there left behind 95 prisoners, including an officer and 14 noncommissioned officers, when it retired, beaten. The ground facing the position was covered with dead, almost the entire attacking party being destroyed.

In preparing for resumption of the fighting the Germans are reconstituting their used-up divisions and bringing up others which have not participated previously in the great battle. They are also reinforcing their artillery powerfully and forming large supply depots behind the lines.

For the present the German military authorities declare through the press that the delay in carrying out their plans is due to bad weather and the consequent condition of the ground, which has hindered their preparations. Undoubtedly they are waiting until everything is in the greatest state of readiness before making the attempt on whose outcome so much depends for them, in view of their promises of a decisive victory to the German public.

Retaken By Australians.

London.—In an attack along a mile front near Morlancourt, the Germans penetrated the British positions at one place. Field Marshal Haig reports that at all other points on this line the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses, and that the Australians later recaptured the lost position.

The statement says: "After heavy artillery preparation, the enemy attacked on a front of nearly a mile southwest of Morlancourt and succeeded at one point in entering our positions. At all other points the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to him and in this one locality an immediate counter-attack by Australian troops drove out the enemy and completely re-established our line."

"We captured over 50 prisoners and our casualties were light."

Struggle Again For Hill 44.

British Army in France.—Hill 44, a small but important elevation near the Wyverbeek River, north of Kemmel, about which such sanguinary conflicts have been waged since May 8, appears to be in the hands of the Germans again. The enemy began an assault and gained a hold on his position, and at latest reports was still clinging tenaciously to the rugged slopes, although the hard-bitten French had been pressing the invaders vigorously.

Hill 44 has been one of the most hotly contested points on the northern battlefield.

A Crack American Flyer.

Paris.—Sergeant Frank L. Baylles, of the Stork Escadrille, has brought down another German machine, the eighth to his credit since February 19. The Sergeant's home is in New Bedford, Mass., and he formerly served in the American Field Ambulance.

LONG LIVE THE KING

By Mary
Roberts Rinehart

Copyright, 1917, by the Ridgway Company

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Copyright, 1917, by Mary Roberts Rinehart

NIKKY IS TORN BETWEEN LOVE AND A SENSE OF DUTY AND LOYALTY TO HIS KING.

Synopsis.—Prince Ferdinand William Otto, heir to the throne of Livonia, is unaware of plots of the terrorists to form a republic. His grandfather, the king, in order to preserve the kingdom, arranges for the marriage of Princess Hedwig, Otto's cousin, to King Karl of Karnia. Hedwig rebels because of an attachment she has formed for Captain Nikky Larisch, Prince Otto's personal attendant. Countess Loschek, attached to the menage of Archduchess Annunziata, is in love with the king of Karnia, for whom she acts as spy. She is threatened by the committee of ten, leaders of the terrorists, unless she bows to the committee's will and helps to secrete the crown prince when the king, who is very ill, dies.

CHAPTER XI.

—10—

As a Man May Love a Woman.

Hedwig came to tea that afternoon. She came in softly, and defiantly, for she was doing a forbidden thing, but Prince Ferdinand William Otto had put away the frame against such a contingency. He had, as a matter of fact, been putting cold cloths on Miss Braithwaite's forehead.

"I always do it," he informed Hedwig. "I like doing it. It gives me something to do. She likes them rather dry, so the water doesn't run down her neck."

Had Miss Braithwaite not been ill, Hedwig would have talked things over with her then. There was no one else to whom she could go. Hilda refused to consider the prospect of marriage as anything but pleasurable, and between her mother and Hedwig there had never been any close relationship.

But Miss Braithwaite lay motionless, her face set in lines of suffering, and after a time Hedwig rose and tiptoed out of the room.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto was excited. Hedwig had already come, and on the rare occasions when the governess was ill, it was his privilege to pour the tea.

"Nikky is coming," he said rapidly. "And the three of us will have a party. Please don't tell me how you like your tea, and see if I can remember."

"Very well, dear," Hedwig said gently, and went to the window.

Nikky entered almost immediately. As a matter of fact, although he showed no trace of it, Nikky had been having an extremely bad time since his return; the chancellor, who may or may not have known that his heart was breaking, had given him a very severe scolding on the way back from Wedeling. It did Nikky good, too, for it roused him to his own defense, and made him forget, for a few minutes anyhow, that life was over for him, and that the chancellor carried his death sentence in his old leather dispatch case.

"Nikky is coming," he said rapidly. "And the three of us will have a party. Please don't tell me how you like your tea, and see if I can remember."

"Very well, dear," Hedwig said gently, and went to the window.

Nikky entered almost immediately. As a matter of fact, although he showed no trace of it, Nikky had been having an extremely bad time since his return; the chancellor, who may or may not have known that his heart was breaking, had given him a very severe scolding on the way back from Wedeling. It did Nikky good, too, for it roused him to his own defense, and made him forget, for a few minutes anyhow, that life was over for him, and that the chancellor carried his death sentence in his old leather dispatch case.

After that, arriving in the capital, they had driven to the little office in a back street, and there Nikky had roused himself again enough to give a description of Peter Niburg, and to give the location of the house where he lived. But he slumped again after that, ate no dinner, and spent a longish time in the place, staring up at Annunziata's windows, where he had once seen Hedwig on the balcony.

Then, late in the evening, Nikky was summoned to the king's bedroom, and came out pale, with his shoulders very square. He had received a real wigging this time, and even contemplated throwing himself in the river. Only he could swim so damnably well!

But he had the natural elasticity of youth, and a sort of persistent belief in his own luck, rather like the chancellor's confidence in seven as a number—a confidence, by the way, which the countess could easily have shaken. So he had wakened the next morning rather cheerful than otherwise, and over a breakfast of broiled ham had refused to look ahead farther than the day.

That afternoon, in the study, Nikky hesitated when he saw Hedwig. Then he came and bent low over her hand. And Hedwig, because every instinct yearned to touch his shining bent head, spoke to him very calmly, was rather distant, a little cold.

"You have been away, I think?" she said.

"For a day or two, highness."

"And today," he added, reproachfully, "today you did not ride."

"I did not feel like riding," Hedwig responded listlessly. "I am tired. I think I am always tired."

"Lemon and two lumps," muttered the crown prince. "That's Nikky's. Hedwig, give it to him, please."

Nikky went a trifle pale as his fingers touched. But he tasted his tea, and pronounced it excellent.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto chattered excitedly. He told of the dog, dilating on its cleverness, but passing politely over the manner of its return. Now and then Hedwig glanced at Nikky, when he was not looking, and always, when they dared, the young soldier's eyes were on her.

"She will take some tea without sugar," announced the crown prince.

While he poured it, Hedwig was thinking. Was it possible that Nikky, of every one, should have been chosen to carry to Karl the marriage arrange-

ments? What an irony! What a jest! It was true there was a change in him. He looked subdued, almost sad. "To Karnia?" she asked, when Prince Ferdinand William Otto had left the room. "Officially?"

"Not—exactly."

"Where, in Karnia?"

"I ended," Nikky confessed, "at Wedeling."

Hedwig gazed at him, her elbows propped on the tea table. "Then," she said, "I think you know."

"I know, highness."

"And you have nothing to say?"

"Highness," Nikky began huskily, "you know what I would say. And that I cannot. To take advantage of Otto's fancy for me, a child's liking, to violate the confidence of those who placed me here—I am doing that, every moment."

"What about me?" Hedwig asked. "Do I count for nothing? Does it not matter at all how I feel, whether I am happy or wretched? Isn't that as important as honor?"

Nikky flung out his hands. "You know," he said rapidly. "What can I tell you that you do not know a thousand times? I love you. Not as a subject may adore his princess, but as a man loves a woman."

She drew herself up. "Love!" she said. "I do not call that love."

"It is greater love than you know," said poor Nikky. But all his courage died a moment later, and his resolution with it, for without warning Hedwig dropped her head on her hands and, crouching forlornly, fell to sobbing.

"I counted on you," she said wildly. "And you are like the others. No one cares how wretched I am. I wish I might die."

Then indeed Nikky was lost. In an instant he was on his knees beside her, his arms close about her, his head bowed against her breast. And Hedwig relaxed to his embrace. When at last he turned and looked up at her, it was Hedwig who bent and kissed him.

"At least," she whispered, "we have had this. We can always remember, whatever comes, that we have had this."

But Nikky was of very human stuff, and not the sort that may live by memories. He was very haggard when he rose to his feet—haggard, and his mouth was doggedly set. "I will never give you up, now," he said.

Brave words, of course. But as he said them he realized their futility.

The following morning the Countess Loschek left for a holiday. She had the choice of but two alternatives, to do as she had been commanded, for it amounted to that, or to die. The committee would not kill her, in case she failed them. It would be unnecessary. Enough that they place the letter and the code in the hands of the authorities, by some anonymous means. Well enough she knew the chancellor's inflexible anger, and the Archduchess Annunziata's cold rage. They would sweep her away with a gesture, and she would die the death of all traitors.

A week! Time had been when a week of the dragging days at the palace had seemed eternity. Now the hours flew. The gold clock on her dressing table, a gift from the archduchess, marked them with flying hands.

During the afternoon came a package, rather unskillfully tied with a gift cord. Opening it, the countess disclosed a glove box of wood, with a design of rather shaky violets burnt into the cover. Inside was a note:

I am very sorry you are sick. This is to put your gloves in when you travel. Please excuse the work. I have done it in a hurry.

FERDINAND WILLIAM OTTO.

Suddenly the countess laughed, choking hysterical laughter that alarmed Minna; horrible laughter, which left her paler than ever, and gasping.

The old castle of the Loscheks looked grim and inhospitable when she reached it that night. Built during the years when the unbeliever overran southern Europe, it stood in a commanding position over a valley, and a steep, walled road led up to it.

But, its ancient glory and good reputation departed, its garrison gone, its drawbridge and moat things of the past, its very hangings and furnishings moldering from long neglect, it hung over the valley, a past menace, an empty threat.

To this dreary refuge the countess had fled. She wanted the silence of its still rooms in which to think. Wretched herself, its wretchedness called her. As the carriage which had brought her from the railway turned into its woods, and she breathed the pungent odor of pine and balsam, she relaxed for the first time.

Why was she so hopeless? She could escape. She knew the woods well. None who followed her could know them so well. She would get away, and somewhere, in a new world,

remain with the crown prince. Then, seeing that she still did not comprehend, he explained, swiftly. He stood, as many a man has stood before, between love and loyalty to his king, and he was a soldier. He had no choice.

It was terrible to him to see the light die out of her eyes. But even as he told her of the dangers that compassed the child and possibly others of the family, he saw that they touched her remotely, if at all.

All she said, when Nikky finished, was: "I might have known it. Of course they would get me, as they did the others." But a moment later she rose and threw out her arms. "How skillful they are! They knew about it. It is all a part of the plot. They made you promise never to desert Otto, so that their arrangements need not be interfered with. Oh, I know them, better than you do. They are all cruel. It is the blood."

That evening the Princess Hedwig went unannounced to her grandfather's apartment, and demanded to be allowed to enter.

A gentleman in waiting bowed deeply, but stood before the door. "Your highness must pardon my reminding your highness," he said firmly, "that no one may enter his majesty's presence without permission."

"Then go in," said Hedwig, in a white rage, "and get the permission."

The gentleman in waiting went in, very deliberately, because his duty was outraged. The moment he had gone, however, Hedwig flung the door open, and followed, standing, a figure of tragic defiance, inside the heavy curtains of the king's bedroom.

"There is no use saying you won't see me, grandfather. For here I am."

They eyed each other, the one, it must be told, a trifle uneasily, the other desperately. Then into the king's eyes came a flash of admiration, and just a gleam of amusement.

"So I perceive," he said. "Come here, Hedwig."

A sister of charity was standing by the king's bed. She had cared for him through many illnesses. In the intervals she retired to her cloister and read holy books and sewed for the poor.

The sister went out, her black habit dragging, but she did not sew. Some time later she heard bitter crying in the royal bed chamber, and the king's tones, soothing now and very sad.

"There is a higher duty than happiness," he said. "There are greater things than love. And one day you will know this."

When she went in Hedwig had gone, and the old king, lying in his bed, was looking at the portrait of his dead son.

The following morning the Countess Loschek left for a holiday. She had the choice of but two alternatives, to do as she had been commanded, for it amounted to that, or to die. The committee would not kill her, in case she failed them. It would be unnecessary. Enough that they place the letter and the code in the hands of the authorities, by some anonymous means. Well enough she knew the chancellor's inflexible anger, and the Archduchess Annunziata's cold rage. They would sweep her away with a gesture, and she would die the death of all traitors.

A week! Time had been when a week of the dragging days at the palace had seemed eternity. Now the hours flew. The gold clock on her dressing table, a gift from the archduchess, marked them with flying hands.

During the afternoon came a package, rather unskillfully tied with a gift cord. Opening it, the countess disclosed a glove box of wood, with a design of rather shaky violets burnt into the cover. Inside was a note:

I am very sorry you are sick. This is to put your gloves in when you travel. Please excuse the work. I have done it in a hurry.

FERDINAND WILLIAM OTTO.

Suddenly the countess laughed, choking hysterical laughter that alarmed Minna; horrible laughter, which left her paler than ever, and gasping.

The old castle of the Loscheks looked grim and inhospitable when she reached it that night. Built during the years when the unbeliever overran southern Europe, it stood in a commanding position over a valley, and a steep, walled road led up to it.

But, its ancient glory and good reputation departed, its garrison gone, its drawbridge and moat things of the past, its very hangings and furnishings moldering from long neglect, it hung over the valley, a past menace, an empty threat.

To this dreary refuge the countess had fled. She wanted the silence of its still rooms in which to think. Wretched herself, its wretchedness called her. As the carriage which had brought her from the railway turned into its woods, and she breathed the pungent odor of pine and balsam, she relaxed for the first time.

Why was she so hopeless? She could escape. She knew the woods well. None who followed her could know them so well. She would get away, and somewhere, in a new world,

make a fresh start. Surely, after all, peace was the greatest thing in the world.

The carriage drove on; Minna, on the box, crossed herself at sight of the church, and chatted with the driver, a great figure who crowded her to the very edge of the seat.

"I am glad to be here," she said. "I am sick of grandeur. My home is in Etzel." She turned and inspected the man beside her. "You are a newcomer, I think?"

"I have but just come to Etzel."

"Then you cannot tell me about my people." She was disappointed.

"And you," inquired the driver, "you will stay for a visit?"

"A week only. But better than nothing."

"After that, you return to the city?"

"Yes, Madame the countess—you would know, if you were Etzel-born—madame the countess is lady in waiting to her royal highness, the Archduchess Annunziata."

"So!" said the driver. But he was not curious, and the broken road demanded his attention. He was but newly come, so very newly that he did not know his way, and once made a wrong turning.

The countess relaxed. She slept that night.

When she had breakfasted and dressed, she went out on a balcony, and looked down at the valley. Her eyes dropped to the old wall below, where in the sunshine the caretaker was beating a rug. Close to him, in intimate and cautious conversation, was the driver of the night before. Glancing up, they saw her and at once separated.

Gone was peace, then. The countess knew—knew certainly. "Our eyes see everywhere," Eyes, indeed—eyes that even now the caretaker raised furtively from his rug.

Nevertheless, the countess was minded to experiment, to be certain. For none is so suspicious, she knew, as one who fears suspicion. None so guilty as the guilty. During the forenoon she walked through the woods, going briskly, with vigorous, mountain-bred feet. No crackle of underbrush disturbed her. Swift turnings revealed no lurking figures skulking behind the trunks of trees. But where an ancient stone bridge crossed a mountain stream, she came on the huge driver of the night before reflectively fishing.

He saluted her gravely, and the countess paused and looked at him. "You have caught no fish, my friend?" she said.

"No, madame. But one plays about my book."

She turned back. Eyes everywhere, and arms, great hairy arms. And feet that, for all their size, must step lightly!

On the second day she made a desperate resolve, and characteristically put it into execution at once. She sent for the caretaker. When he came, uneasy, for the Loscheks were justly feared in the countryside, and even the thing of which he knew gave him small courage, she lost no time in evasion.

"Go," she said, "and bring here your accomplice."

"My accomplice, madame! I do not—"

"You heard me," she said.

He turned, half sullen, half terrified, and paused. "Which do you refer to, madame?"

She had seen only the one. Then there were others. Who could tell how many others?

"The one who drove here."

So he went, leaving her to desperate reflection. When he returned, it was to usher in the heavy figure of the spy.

"Which of you is in authority?" she demanded.

"I, madame." It was the spy who spoke.

She dismissed the caretaker with a gesture.

"Have you any discretion over me? Or must you refer matters to those who sent you?"

"I must refer to them."

"How long will it take to send a message and receive a reply?"

He considered. "Until tomorrow night, madame."

Another day gone, then, and nothing determined!

"Now, listen," she said, "and listen carefully. I have come here to decide a certain question. Whether you know what that question is or not, does not matter. But before I decide it I must take a certain journey. I wish to make that journey. It is into Karnia."

She watched him. "It is impossible. My instructions—"

"I am not asking your permission. I wish to send a letter to the committee. They, and they alone, will determine this thing. Will you send the letter?"

When he hesitated, perplexed, she got up and moved to her writing table. "I shall write the letter," she said haughtily. "See that it is sent. When I report at the end of the time that I have sent such a letter, you can judge better than I the result if it has not been received."

He was still dubious, but she wrote

the letter and gave it to him, her face proud and scornful. But she was not easy, for all that, and she watched from her balcony to see if any messenger left the castle and descended the mountain road. She was rewarded, an hour later, by seeing a figure leave the old gateway and start afoot toward the village, a pale faced man with colorless hair. A part of the hidden guard that surrounded her, she knew, and somehow familiar. But, although she racked her brains, she could not remember where she had seen him.

That day, toward evening, the huge man presented himself. He brought no

observed the chancellor. "He is forty, sire."

"Aye," said the king. "And at forty a bad man changes his nature, and purifies himself in marriage! Nonsense, Karl will be as he has always been. But we have gone into this before. Only, I am sorry for Hedwig. Get rid of this young Larisch."

The chancellor sat reflecting, his chin dropped forward on his breast. "Otto will miss him."

"Well, out with it. I may not dismiss him. What, then?"

"It is always easy to send men away. But it is sometimes better to retain them, and force them to your will. We have here an arrangement that is satisfactory. Larisch is keen, young, and loyal. Hedwig has thrown herself at him. For that, sire, she is responsible, not he."

"Then get rid of her," growled the king.

The chancellor rose. "If the situation is left to me, sire," he said, "I will promise two things. That Otto will keep his friend, and that the Princess Hedwig will bow to your wishes without further argument."

"Do it, and God help you," said the king, again with the flicker of amusement.

The chancellor had gone home, walking heavily along the darkening streets. Once again he had conquered. The reins remained in his guarded old hands. And he was about to put the honor of the country into the keeping of the son of Maria Menrad, whom he had once loved.

So now he sat in his study, and waited. When he heard Nikky's quick step as he came along the tile passage, he picked up his pipe.

Nikky saluted, and made his way across the room in the twilight, with the ease of familiarity. "I am late, sire," he apologized. "We found our man, and he is safely jailed. He made no resistance."

"Sit down," said the chancellor. And, touching a bell, he asked Mathilde for coffee. "So we have him," he reflected. "The next thing is to discover if he knows who his assailants were. That, and the person for whom he acted—however, I sent for you for another reason. What is this about the Princess Hedwig?"

"The Princess Hedwig?"

"What folly, boy! A young girl who cannot know her own mind! And for such a bit of romantic trifling you would ruin yourself. It is ruin. You know that."

Nikky remained silent, a little sullen.

"The princess went to the king with her story this evening." The boy started. "A cruel proceeding, but the young are always cruel. The expected result has followed: The king wishes you sent away."

"I am at his command, sire."

The chancellor filled his pipe from a bowl near by, working deliberately. Nikky sat still, rather rigid.

"May I ask," he said at last, "that you say to the king that the responsibility is mine? No possible blame can attach to the Princess Hedwig. I love her, and—I am not clever. I show what I feel."

"The immediate result," said the chancellor cruelly, "will doubtless be a putting forward of the date of her marriage." Nikky's hands clenched. "A further result would be your dismissal from the army. One does not do such things as you have done, lightly."

"Lightly!" said Nikky Larisch. "Heaven!"

"But," continued the chancellor, "I have a better way. I have faith, for one thing, in your blood. The son of Maria Menrad must be his mother's son. And the crown prince is attached to you. Not for your sake, but for his, I am inclined to be lenient. What I shall demand for that leniency is that no word of love again pass between you and the Princess Hedwig."

"It would be easier to go away."

Nikky closed his eyes. It was getting to be a habit, just as some people crack their knuckles.

"We need our friends about us," the chancellor continued. "The carnival is coming, always a dangerous time for us. The king grows weaker day by day. A crisis is impending for all of us, and we need you."

Nikky rose, steady enough now, but white to the lips.

"I give my word, sire," he said. "I shall say no word of—of how I feel to Hedwig. Not again. She knows—and I think," he added proudly, "that she knows I shall not change. That I shall always—"

"Exactly!" said the chancellor. It was the very pitch of the king's dry old voice. "Of course she knows, being a woman. And now, good night."

The king recommends that Prince Otto study the utterances of—now whom, do you suppose? You couldn't guess in a hundred years. You will find out in the next instalment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Money talks—it also crops talk.



"Which of You Is in Authority?" She Demanded.

letter, but an oral message. "Permission is given, madame," he said. "I myself shall accompany you."

CHAPTER XII.

Nikky Makes a Promise.

The chancellor lived alone, in his little house near the palace, a house that looked strangely like him, overhanging eyebrows and all, with windows that were like his eyes, clear and concealing many secrets. A grim, gray little old house, which concealed behind it a walled garden full of unexpected charm. And that, too, was like the chancellor.

Mathilde kept his house for him, mended and pressed his uniforms, washed and starched his linen, quarreled with the orderly who attended him, and drove him to bed at night.

Mathilde was in touch with the people. It was Mathilde, and not one of his agents, who had brought word of the approaching revolt of the copper-smiths' guild, and enabled him to check it almost before it began. A stoic, this Mathilde, with her tall, spare figure and glowing eyes, stoic and patriot. Once every month she burned four candles before the shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows in the cathedral, because of four sons she had given to her country.

On the evening of the day Hedwig had made her futile appeal to the king, the chancellor sat alone. His dinner, almost untasted, lay at his elbow. It was nine o'clock. At something after seven he had paid his evening visit to the king, and had found him uneasy and restless.

"Sit down," the king had said. "I need steady, old friend."

"Steady, sire?"

"I have had a visit from Hedwig. Rather a stormy one, poor child." He turned and fixed on his chancellor his faded eyes. "You still think it is the best thing?"

"It is the only thing."

"But all this haste," put in the king querulously. "Is that so necessary? Hedwig begs for time. She hardly knows the man."

"Time! But I thought—" He hesitated. How say to a dying man that time was the one thing he did not have?

"Another thing. She was incoherent, but I gathered that there was some one else. The whole interview was cyclonic. It seems, however, that this young protégé of yours, Larisch, has been making love to her over Otto's head."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918

SMITH & BAILEY Proprietors
S. W. SMITH Editor
EDWARD E. BAILEY Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year. ADVERTISING RATES.—Display advertising, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge, seventy-five cents. Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents. Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, afternoon.
United Evangelical—Egg Hill, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.
Reformed—Tusseyville, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon.
Lutheran—Georges Valley, morning. Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.
Methodist—Spring Mills, morning; Spruce town, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.



... This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war ...

HARVEY WINS OVER SCOTT.

Carries Republican Primaries by Small Majority.—Taylor Wins in Centre for Congress.

The "dry" forces in Centre county are jubilant over the result of Tuesday's primary election, which resulted in Ives L. Harvey, of Bellefonte, winning over Harry B. Scott, of Philipsburg, for the Republican nomination for the General Assembly. The fight was bitterly fought, and while all returns have not yet come in, Scott's leaders concede Harvey's victory by a small majority—possibly fifty votes. The few remaining precincts to be heard may reasonably be counted on to show Harvey majorities.

In Philipsburg, State College, and Clarence, Scott won over Harvey, while practically in every other section of the county Harvey was the favorite. Snow Shoe, conceded to Scott, turned in a majority for Harvey.

TAYLOR WINS IN CENTRE COUNTY.

As the Reporter goes to press (Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.) the indications are that Hugh S. Taylor will carry Centre county for Congress on the Democratic ticket by about fifty majority. The rest of the district has not been heard from.

Joseph Guffey carried Centre county on the Democratic ticket for Governor by a fair majority.

William C. Sproul was the Republican choice as the gubernatorial candidate by a handsome majority.

John Noll is the Democratic candidate for General Assembly.

William I. Swope, of Clearfield, won in Centre county on the Republican ticket for Congress.

The Vote in the Borough.

Only about fifty per cent of the vote was polled at the primaries in Centre Hall borough. As elsewhere in the county the greatest interest centered on the candidates for the General Assembly. Ives L. Harvey carried the borough on the republican ticket by two votes over Scott, while eighteen democrats wrote his name in the blank space on the democratic ballot. The vote in the borough is given below. Only where there was a contest for the nomination are figures given.

DEMOCRATIC

GOVERNOR—
Joseph F. Guffey 34
Eugene C. Bonniwell 11
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
Howard Holstein 28
J. W. Logue 15
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—
Hugh S. Taylor 18
Wm. E. Tobias 32
REPRESENTATIVE IN GEN'L ASSEMBLY—
John Noll 23
Ives L. Harvey (name written in) 18

REPUBLICAN

GOVERNOR—
William C. Sproul 16
J. Denny O'Neil 4
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
Edward Beldeman 13
Joseph R. Bateson 2
SECY INTERNAL AFFAIRS—
J. mes F. Woodward 9
Paul Hauck 5
Fred Lewis 4
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—
John Nicholson 9
Evan Jones 7
REPRESENTATIVE IN GEN'L ASSEMBLY—
Ives L. Harvey 11
Harry B. Scott 11

DEATHS.

J. Henry Meyer, a native of Boalsburg, died at his home at Bowling Green, Virginia, on Thursday evening of last week, at 4:30 o'clock, of paralysis. Mr. Meyer suffered a light stroke about May 1st, which was followed by a more severe one two weeks later, which caused his death.

Mr. Meyer was the son of J. Henry and Catherine (Hoffer) Meyer and was born at Boalsburg seventy-two years and five months ago. About twenty-one years ago he removed to Virginia where he engaged in farming. He was a member of the Methodist church and was held in high esteem in the community where he lived. The last surviving member of the Meyer family is Jacob Meyer, of Boalsburg, who attended the funeral. The deceased's wife, who was Miss Martha Walker, of Pennsylvania Furnace, passed away four years ago, but there remains a family of seven children—four girls and three boys—Mrs. Blanche Wright, of Bowling Green, Va., P. Bliss Meyer, of Farmville, Va.; Bertha, of Baltimore, Md.; Bruce, in Washington state; a daughter in Chicago, Ill.; Bond and Bernice, at home.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon and burial was made at Bowling Green, Virginia.

Samuel Harter, an aged resident of Gregg township, died on Wednesday morning at 7:45 o'clock, after a month's illness due to old age. He would have been eighty-seven years old in September. Since the death of his wife, three years ago, he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Anna R. Finkle, of Spring Mills, and his son, E. C. Harter, in Georges Valley, at whose home he died. No other children are living.

No funeral arrangements had been made up to the time of going to press, but burial will be made in Georges Valley, Rev. D. S. Kurtz to officiate.

Birthday Surprise Party.

G. W. Potter sprung a surprise on his wife by having a surprise party for her on Saturday evening, it being the anniversary of her birth. Among the guests were:

Mrs. William Ingram and three children, May, Elizabeth, and Ruth, of Bald Eagle Furnace; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kellerman and sons, George and Ray, and daughter, Mrs. Leonard Rhoads, of Bellefonte; Mrs. Gross, of State College; Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Potter and three children, Hazel, Harold, and Edith; Mr. and Mrs. John Rudy and daughter Margaret, John Potter and daughter Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gferrer and daughter Annie, Samuel Gingerich, Alice Houser, Mr. and Mrs. John Kreamer and daughter Beatrice, Mr. Swabb, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan and two children, Frank and Helen, Mr. John Maritz and children, Esther, Cathrine, Paul and Anna; Mr. and Mrs. William Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and daughter Elsie, Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Carter.

Centre Reporter, \$1.50 a year.

BOALSBURG.

Mrs. Harold Coxe and daughter were Port Matilda visitors last week.

Mrs. Robert Harter and son spent Friday with relatives at State College. Mrs. Newton Yarnell spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. George Bohn, at Lemont.

Miss Heester Lonerger is visiting at the C. U. Wieland home at Mt. Union.

Mrs. Irvin Johnson and Miss Margaretta Gohsen were over Sunday visitors with friends at Centre Hall.

Mrs. Fred Weber is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Ross, at Pine Grove.

Miss Mary Reish is spending this week at the Hall Bottorf home at Houserville.

Miss Ada Keene visited relatives at Pleasant Gap from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shade and children, of Milesburg, spent Sunday with Mrs. Annie Shutt.

Jacob Meyer attended the funeral of his brother, Henry Meyer, at Bowling Green, Virginia.

Rev. S. C. Stover is attending the meeting of the West Susquehanna Classis at Williamsport.

Cyril Zechman returned to his home here after attending school at Selinsgrove.

Miss Rosalie McCormick returned to her home at Hubersburg, after teaching a month of summer school here.

Mrs. Reuben Stuart and daughter, Elizabeth, of Dormont, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Mothersbaugh.

Owing to the request of President Wilson that Memorial Day be observed quietly there will be no festival held in Boalsburg.

There will be a patriotic sermon preached in the Reformed church, Sunday morning, May 26th, at 10:30 o'clock.

Among the over Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Sara Gingerich were: Mr. and Mrs. Luther Zorby and two children and Miss Ethel Gingerich, of State College.

Mrs. A. R. Lee, of Linden Hall, daughter, Mrs. Ezra Breen, and son who are visiting Mrs. Breen's parents, spent Thursday at the William Patterson home.

Mrs. Charles Plummer and brother, Orle Rupp, of Altoona came to the home of their parents on Sunday evening and remained until Monday afternoon.

The friends from a distance who attended the funeral of Robert Condo were: Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Wieland and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wieland, of Mt. Union; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hewes and children, of Osceola Mills; Mrs. Annie Kreamer, of Altoona; Mrs. Anna Stover and son, of Rebersburg; Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Mori and children, of Reedsville; James Potter, of Bellefonte, and James Moyer, of Pottery Mills.

Ice Cream for Sale.

I will have ice cream on sale Saturday evening in the room formerly occupied by Pennington's bakery, in the hotel block.—L. L. Smith.

Spring Mills.

Rev. E. E. Haney moved from Benton to the Evangelical parsonage. Samuel Ulrich lost a valuable horse on Monday.

Grace Royer has taken the place of Ruth Finkle in C. A. Krespe's store. Misses Mary Condo and Ruth Finkle left Spring Mills on Monday.

Charles Stambach visited his sister, Mrs. G. N. Wolfe, over Sunday.

Mrs. G. C. Decker and sister, Miss Elva Lambert, of State College, are visiting their brother in Philadelphia.

On Saturday Dr. Braucht took George Weaver to Bellefonte hospital and he was operated on that afternoon. At this writing he is improving.

William Corman and family, of Winbur, spent a few days at the Misses Neese home.

Memorial sermon was preached on Sunday evening, in the Lutheran church, by Rev. D. S. Kurtz.

Pleasant Gap.

Samuel Noll motored to Harrisburg on Saturday.

Ada Keen, of Boalsburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Weaver. Mr. and Mrs. George Wise and children, of Tyrone, spent the week-end with relatives at this place.

Harry Armstrong, of Yeagertown, spent Saturday and Sunday with his mother, at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Scholl and two children, of Bellefonte, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Clayton Reish.

Mrs. Hector Griffith and little daughter returned home from Pittsburgh on Saturday after spending several weeks at that place.

Mrs. Harry Showers, of Beaver Falls, and Mrs. Wm. Derome, of Williamsport, are visiting their father, J. C. Mulfinger, in this place.

Aaronsburg.

Miss Trivola Keller spent a day in town with her parents.

Wilbur Wilkinson has found employment at Milton.

Rev. W. D. Donat is attending classis at Williamsport this week.

On Saturday evening the Red Cross and W. C. T. U. will hold a festival. Your patronage is solicited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Condo are busy fixing up the home they purchased from the Lenker heirs.

Miss Ruth Stover and sister, of Akron, Ohio, are guests of their mother, Mrs. Lambert.

Rev. Weaver had Rev. Brown, of Selinsgrove, fill his appointments on Sunday because of illness.

William Harter and family, of Reedsville, were Sunday guests of the former's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George McKay and daughter, of Philadelphia, are guests of Mrs. W. H. Phillips.

Charles Stambach, a former local boy and now a resident of York, together with his sister, Mrs. George Wolfe, and husband, of Spring Mills, visited friends here on Sunday.

See me for fertilizer; quality right, prices right.—E. D. Foreman, Centre Hall.

Quality First

Whether you purchase a single item of canned goods, or patronize our big shoe department, you will always be impressed with the idea that QUALITY is the one big thing in your purchase. It is this which is adding daily new customers to our store. Are you one who has not yet discovered this?

Among the more recent additions to our stock are

New Hats and Caps

FOR MEN AND BOYS

Dress Goods

in an endless variety. The patterns are really beautiful and goods are moderately priced.

"KEDS" FOR SUMMER

in White Canvass, Rubber Sole, for Men, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children.

Oxfords—in every style and leather.

KEEPING AHEAD!

In these times of uncertain railroad shipments many merchants find themselves out of goods—even staple articles. Owing to our extraordinary heavy purchasing we have been able to keep our shelves full, to overflowing, so that no matter what your need may be, you may feel reasonably sure that we will have it.

Get in the habit of trading at Smith's.

C. M. SMITH

The Big Quality Store of Penns Valley
CENTRE HALL

Watch This Space for New Advertisement

Bellevue Phone

W. F. COLYER, Centre Hall, Pa.

AT LAST--

we received the great line of SHOES which should have been here for our Spring opening.

Now you have the opportunity to buy high grade shoes at a low price.

Brown Military Heel Shoes, from \$3.98 up

Everybody is getting ready now and buying clothing before prices reach double those at the present time. It is bound to be so. So hurry and take advantage. As long as I have it on hand, you can buy at the old price.

We are offering Great Bargains on Ladies' Coats, Silk, Gingham, Challis and Voile Dresses, at the present time.

Come and grasp this opportunity, it will be to your advantage. This is my advice to you.

KESSLER'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
MILLHEIM

WHICH?

Coal or kerosene? The government needs the coal. The less coal used this summer the more there will be for winter when it's needed most. Every housewife can help by using an oil cook stove in her kitchen instead of a coal range. Will you?

NEW PERFECTION

OIL COOK-STOVES

not only save coal for war purposes and home heating but they mean less work for the women who have them. They're less trouble to operate than a coal range. Nothing hard to understand. Simply strike a match, light the wick and regulate the heat as easily as you turn a lamp up or down. Isn't that easier than carrying wood or coal and bothering with the ashes every day?

Also, the results are better, for you have the heat at one place, right under the pots and pans—not over the whole stove and over the whole kitchen.

But for perfect results always use Atlantic Rayolight Oil. Ask for it. Don't buy unbranded kerosenes. They look the same but they're not. Atlantic Rayolight Oil is so highly refined that it gives the most heat and all without smoke, sputter or smell. Go to your dealer now and ask to see New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves. And then be sure to use Atlantic Rayolight Oil.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

LOCALS.

Bruce Stahl was home from Altoona over Sunday.

Frank J. McClellan has recovered from a week's illness with pneumonia.

Miss Ruth Smith is visiting friends at Bloomsburg, the home of her alma mater.

Earl Lambert arrived at his home in this place the latter part of last week.

Mrs. F. P. Geary and daughter Agnes are visiting friends in Williamsport for a short time.

A little daughter, born to Mr. and Mrs. Rush Dippery, near Colyer, died last week after living only four days.

William F. Floray represented the local K. G. E. at the annual session of the Grand Castle, held at Sunbury, last week.

W. L. Jacobs drove one of the string of Ford cars from Cleveland, Ohio, to Bellefonte, for the Beatty Motor Co., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Erdman West and little son, of State College, visited Mrs. West's mother, Mrs. H. J. Lambert, for a few days.

Ovis Horner, of Colyer, is getting ready to harvest his first crop of strawberries, which promises to be a bumper yield this year.

Rev. R. B. Jones and A. H. Spayd are attending the sessions of West Susquehanna Classes of the Reformed Church, at Williamsport.

Miss Sara L. Fisher, who is teaching school at Landsdale, spent several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Fisher, in this place.

John Blausen and family, and Marcellus Sankey, of Pottery Mills, attended the funeral of the late Miss Amelia Stover, at Reedsville, on Friday.

Joshua T. Potter attended the sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, at Columbus, Ohio, last week. He was the Commissioner from the Huntingdon Presbytery.

Dr. George P. Bible, who recently returned from the western front in France, will make the address at the commencement exercises of the Phillipsburg High school, Friday evening, May 31.

Ed. Brown, the Bell telephone man, who moved to Millheim in April, came back to Centre Hall on Tuesday and with his family is occupying the Bartholomew property on Hoffer street.

The Spring Mills cemetery association has set Saturday, May 25th, for cleaning up the cemetery and putting it in presentable shape for Memorial Day. Everybody is invited to help in the work.

Dorner S. Ishler last week installed Esenkey, the patent tire filler, in the trucks of the Aetna Explosive Company at Mt. Union, and on Tuesday left for Cleveland to bring in a big supply of the material.

Jesse McClenahan, who has been working on the state roads in Millin county with his big Republic truck for the past few weeks, was compelled to quit and take his bed on account of a serious illness. He is under the doctor's care.

Three large autos conveyed a good sized party of people from Palmyra, Lebanon county, to their camping headquarters in the Seven mountains, above Colyer, better known as the Venrick property, for a few days outing, last week.

Charles E. Beury and Lieut. Herst, the latter of the Canadian infantry, passed through Centre Hall on Sunday on their way to Phillipsburg where they spoke in the interest of the Red Cross. Mr. Beury is the husband of Miss Ella Fisher, formerly of this place.

Persons interested in the Spruce-town cemetery who desire to pay toward keeping up the appearance of the burial ground should turn in their money to any of the officers of the cemetery association: M. A. Sankey, pres.; W. F. McKinney, vice pres.; W. W. McCormick, treas.

A telegram announcing the arrival of Sarah Ellen Jones on the morning of the 21st, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Jones, at Lumber City, was received by grandpa Rev. R. R. Jones, in Centre Hall. The telegram had the effect of at once putting the reverend gentleman in a happy frame of mind.

Mr. and Mrs. George Robertson, after a short stay at the home of the latter's father, B. D. Briebein, left for their home in Hartford, Connecticut, in Mr. Briebein's Reo touring car, with Mrs. Robertson at the wheel. Mrs. Robertson expects to bring the car back to Centre Hall very soon and will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. B. Boon.

The Howard correspondent to the Centre Democrat said last week: Former Sheriff Cyrus Brungart had a little mishap with his car while in this neighborhood a day or two ago, and was compelled to leave it with expert John Baney for repairs. He called for it on Tuesday, and had his usual kindly and hearty word of greeting for H. H. By all rules and regulations the Sheriff should be showing at least some signs of the wear and tear of time, but he positively refuses to do so.

LOCALS.

M. N. Miller, of Tusseyville, is the owner of a new Maxwell car.

State College ice cream on sale on Saturday at Centre Hall drug store.

Mrs. George B. Jackson, of State College, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. L. Smith.

James S. Stahl spent a short time with his sons, Claud K. and Asher C., in Altoona.

C. William Booser wired the Woodman hall, at Millheim, for electric light, last week.

Monday night's shower was worth a good many dollars to the farmer who had his corn in the ground.

The President asks that we fly the Italian flag on Friday, the third anniversary of Italy's entrance in the war.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Smith and daughter Louise spent Sunday at the home of the former's mother, in Bellefonte.

F. P. Geary had a concrete walk built to the front of his residence this week, which makes a decided improvement to his property.

Rev. Josiah Still will preach the sermon to the veterans in the Presbyterian church at Milesburg, Sunday morning, 11:00 o'clock, May 28th.

Mrs. James Spicher, of Creson, and little granddaughter, Freda Claycom, spent several days last week with the former's sister, Mrs. H. J. Lambert and Mrs. George E. Ishler, of this place.

The Northern conference of the woman's home and foreign missionary society of the Central Pennsylvania Synod will be held in Emanuel's Union church at Tusseyville, Wednesday and Thursday, June 12 and 13.

"Red Cross Sunday."

In the Reformed church, on Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. R. B. Jones delivered an interesting Red Cross sermon. In a brief historical sketch he said that the American Red Cross was organized by Miss Clara Barton, in 1881, to provide a system of national relief and apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by war, pestilence, famine and other calamities. From its organization until the present it has been active in the work of mercy. The speaker enumerated some of the things done by the Red Cross with the \$100,000,000 gathered about a year ago, and on this basis his plea for additional support for this organization.

The speaker during his remarks emphasized especially the importance of standing by the government in all its requests, joining hands with Mr. Hoover in food conservation; lending our money to the government either in the form of Liberty Loan or in War Saving Stamps; and giving to the Red Cross. It is every citizen's patriotic duty to stand by the government. Furthermore it is the duty of every Christian to give of his means to relieve others who are in distress.

This same sermon was also delivered at the Union church, at Farmers Mills, in the morning, and following the service upwards of fifty dollars were raised for the Red Cross.

Students Honor Dr. Sparks.

In commemoration of his ten years' administration, Dr. E. E. Sparks, president of the Pennsylvania State College, was presented with a large silver tray by the undergraduates of the institution. George C. Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J., president of the junior class, made the presentation speech at the assembly of the Farm Camp boys.

The tray bears the following inscription:

A Present from the Student Body of The Pennsylvania State College to President and Mrs. Sparks, to commemorate the First Decade of his Presidency, May tenth, 1918.

May Fruit Notes.

A good apple tree may produce in fruit the equivalent of several bushels of wheat. Since the acreage of cultivated land is limited, we must increase production on the land now within our reach. Don't let your fruit trees loaf. Spray for Uncle Sam, advises the Pennsylvania State College department of Agriculture.

If sprayed only once during the year, now is the time to do it. Aerate of lead paste three pounds, or powder one and one-half pounds, to fifty gallons of water, will keep the fruit free from worms if applied thoroughly at the right time. For apples, spray when petals have mostly fallen. For plum, cherry, and peach, spray just as the swelling fruits are shedding their shucks. With apples it is well to add one and one-half gallons of lime sulphur solution to each fifty gallons of spray. This will help control the scab.

Tusseyville

Mrs. Wm. Bitner is on the sick list but is some better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wert, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Roseman, and Mrs. Maria Wagner spent Wednesday evening at State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wolf and three children spent a week at the James Spangler home.

Mrs. George Behrens, son Joe, and daughter, Bessie, Ruth, and Margaret, spent Sunday at the P. H. Emlin home.

WEEKLY WAR NEWS DIGEST.

WAR DEPARTMENT

FIXES NEW BOARD

TO CONSIDER INVENTION

To secure prompt and thorough investigation of inventions submitted to the War Department an "Invention Section" has been created. All inventions of a mechanical, electrical or chemical nature submitted for inspection, test or sale are now considered by this section.

Any person desiring to have an invention considered should do so by letter, giving in order the following information: Name the object of the invention, any claim for superiority or novelty, any results obtained by actual experiment, whether remuneration is expected, whether the invention has been before any other agency, whether the writer is owner or agent, the number of enclosures with the letter. A written description and sketches or drawings of sufficient detail to afford a full understanding of the cases should also be submitted. Should the invention be an explosive or other chemical combination the ingredients and processes of mixture should be stated.

The Invention Section will not bear the expense of preparation of drawings and descriptions, nor advance funds for personal or traveling expenses of inventors.

Any matter submitted will be treated as confidential. The inventor will be notified of each step taken during the investigation of his invention. All communications should be addressed: Invention Section, General Staff, Army War College, Washington D. C.

USE OF SUGAR

BY MANUFACTURERS

IS CURTAILED

Manufacturers using sugar, except to make essential food products, have been on strict rations, the United States Food Administration announces, in order to assure sufficient supplies for home canners and commercial manufacturers of preserves, jams, and other foodstuffs regarded as essential. The restrictions went into effect May 15 and limit the consumption by manufacturers of the less essentials, particularly confectionery and soft drinks, to 80 per cent of last year's requirements.

Manufacturers of nonedible products will be forced to go entirely without sugar.

Included in the class with confectionery and soft drinks are condiments, soda water, chocolate candies, beverage syrups, fruit syrups, flavoring extracts, chewing gum, cocoa, sweet pickles, wines, cereals, and invert sugar. Those who entered the business or increased their capacity after April 1, 1918, however, will be cut off entirely.

Manufacturers of essential foodstuffs will be permitted to buy sufficient sugar to meet their full requirements. In this class comes preservers and packers of vegetables, catsup and chili sauce, fruits and milk, manufacturers of jam, jelly, and preserves, tobacco and explosives, apple butter and glycerine, ice cream (not including sherbets and water ice), druggist (for medicines) and producers of honey.

Ice cream is put in the preferred class.

WAR BRINGS

HUGE DEBTS TO

MANY NATIONS

The London Economist for February places the total gross debt of Great Britain at \$5,678,000,000 pounds (\$27,636,000,000).

The French minister of finance in presenting the budget for 1918 estimated the public debt of France on December 31, 1918, at 115,166,058,000 francs (\$22,227,000,000).

The public debt of Italy at the end of 1917 is estimated at about 35,000,000,000 lire (\$676,000,000).

The debts of the central powers are estimated as follows: Germany, \$25,408,000,000; Austria, \$18,314,000,000; and Hungary, \$5,704,000,000.

Our own public debt is now around \$8,000,000,000, but more half of this amount has been loaned to the allies. It is estimated that the total net expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year 1918, exclusive of our advance to the allies, more than half will be defrayed by taxation, according to the Treasury Department.

EQUIPMENT AND CAPACITY

OF NATION'S HOSPITALS

LISTED BY DEFENSE COUNCIL

Information regarding the hospitals of the United States, in process of compilation since 1916, is now collated and indexed in the medical section of the Council of National Defense. A central bureau of information concerning the hospital facilities of the country, under war conditions, is thus provided. The data will be kept up to date from month to month.

This bureau has not only the details of over 1,000 active hospitals, but is also gathering full data concerning nearly 8,000 other institutions, which include sanatoria, infirmaries, homes, asylums, and dispensaries.

Centre Reporter at \$1.50 per year.

Wear Your Fighting Clothes

THE business men of this country can help fight this war by wearing the right business clothes.

When you wear clothes that are all wool, carefully tailored and made to wear a long time, you save labor, materials and money that are necessary for war work.

Part of our duty is to tell you how you can help the cause in clothes and the other part is to have the clothes that actually do save for you and the country.

Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

do it better than and others we know of. We don't say this because we sell the clothes; we sell the clothes because we can say this about them; there's a difference.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

BELLEFONTE STATE COLLEGE

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

Boys' and Girls' T. S. and W. S. S. Club.

(Hazel Ripka, Secretary)

For week ending May 20

PURCHASERS OF WAR S. S.

John F. Runkle
Mary Anna Musser
Ruth Catherine Musser
Philip Shewey
John Shaffer
Guy Flory
Alvin Flory
Ralph Martz
Mary Weber
Beatrice Kreamer
Clarence Zettle
Miriam Moore
Algie Emery
Budd Coldron
Thomas B. Musser
Lila Stoner
Paul Stoner

PURCHASERS OF 5 OR MORE W.S.S.

Algie Emery
Beatrice Kreamer
Edna Luse
Agnes Geary
Mary Dutrow
Anna Dutrow
Claude A. Dutrow
Daniel Smith
Hazel Ripka
Byers Ripka
Gervin K. Shaffer
Kreamer Hosterman
Paul Bogdan
A. Hugh Smith

THRIFT STAMP PURCHASERS

Byers Ripka
Donald Coldron
William Sweetwood
Lila Stoner
Madeline Emerick
Edna Luse
Elwood Smith
Paul Fetterolf
William Weaver
Grace Garis
Reuben Garis
Hazel Ripka

SALE REGISTER

SATURDAY, MAY 25, at 1 o'clock, Lena C. Spayd and Paul C. Spayd, administrators of the estate of Mrs. R. E. Luse, will sell at public sale at the home of Israel Spayd, 1.4 mile northeast of Penns Cave: Lot of household goods.

FOR SALE—Electric starter for Ford car, in first-class condition. Will be sold cheap.—J. H. Buser, Millroy, Pa.

ARE YOU LOOKING for complete Clothes Satisfaction?

Then come a-visiting here. Permit us to demonstrate the genuine worthiness of the clothes we sell.

Let us slip on you one of the very newest styles no matter whether you want it a bit extreme or decidedly conservative—then examine the quality through and through and you'll see that whatever price you pay you will be getting your full money's worth.

MEN:

Let your next pair of shoes bear the WALK-OVER label. They are made expressly for us and we recommend them to men who want really good footwear.

Hundreds of Women

have found complete satisfaction in the Queen Quality—in style all the while—footwear. Once you wear a pair you'll want no others.

D. J. Nieman

Department Store

MILLHEIM

BOX STATIONERY

At THE CENTRE REPORTER OFFICE

WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and get so nervous I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would be all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."—Mrs. ALBERT SULTZ, 603 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.

How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I cannot sleep," or "it seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultz's experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura
Sore 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

Distemper Can Be Controlled
by using DR. DAVID ROBERTS' FEVER PASTE and WHITE LINIMENT
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian for free booklet on Distemper in Cows. If no dealer in your town, Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Wis.

Without doubt the best way to get rich quick is to go slow.

A torpid liver prevents proper food assimilation. Take up your liver with Wright's Vegetable Pills. They act gently. Adv.

The drought in a portion of Texas caused losses last year aggregating \$400,000,000.

Natural Sequence.
"What did Gings do when his wife made such a sweeping attack upon him?" "Why, he dusted."

Milk and Water.
Bilkins had bought his cow now about a week, and asked a friend over to give his opinion on the purchase. The visitor arrived, and was shown into a room to wait, and commenced chatting to Bilkins, Jr.

"How much milk does your cow give a day?"

"Bout eight quarts, sir."

"And how much of that do you sell?"

"Bout twelve quarts, sir."

Collapse of Bilkins, coming in the door.

Military.

An army officer's wife wrote to R. A. M. C. officer, saying her child was suffering during teething. She addressed the letter, "Dr. Brown."

The recipient returned it with the remark that he should be addressed "Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Brown."

Whereupon the lady wrote back:

"Dear Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Brown: I am sorry about this take—Yours, May Jones."

"P. S.—Please bring your sword to lance baby's gums."—Tit-Bits.

ECONOMY TALK
is all right—**ECONOMY PRACTICE**
is better. **INSTANT POSTUM**
is an economy drink—absolutely no waste. Besides, it is convenient, saves fuel and sugar, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of flavor. **TRY A CUP!**

Scale of Rates of Increases in Pay Awarded to Railroad Workers by the Wage Commission.

Present monthly rate.	New rate.	Present monthly rate.	New rate.	Present monthly rate.	New rate.
\$40.01 to \$47.00	\$67.24	\$114.01 to \$115.00	\$144.50	\$182.01 to \$183.00	\$232.50
\$47.01 to \$48.00	\$68.44	\$115.01 to \$116.00	\$145.75	\$183.01 to \$184.00	\$233.75
\$48.01 to \$49.00	\$69.64	\$116.01 to \$117.00	\$147.00	\$184.01 to \$185.00	\$235.00
\$49.01 to \$50.00	\$70.84	\$117.01 to \$118.00	\$148.25	\$185.01 to \$186.00	\$236.25
\$50.01 to \$51.00	\$72.04	\$118.01 to \$119.00	\$149.50	\$186.01 to \$187.00	\$237.50
\$51.01 to \$52.00	\$73.24	\$119.01 to \$120.00	\$150.75	\$187.01 to \$188.00	\$238.75
\$52.01 to \$53.00	\$74.44	\$120.01 to \$121.00	\$152.00	\$188.01 to \$189.00	\$240.00
\$53.01 to \$54.00	\$75.64	\$121.01 to \$122.00	\$153.25	\$189.01 to \$190.00	\$241.25
\$54.01 to \$55.00	\$76.84	\$122.01 to \$123.00	\$154.50	\$190.01 to \$191.00	\$242.50
\$55.01 to \$56.00	\$78.04	\$123.01 to \$124.00	\$155.75	\$191.01 to \$192.00	\$243.75
\$56.01 to \$57.00	\$79.24	\$124.01 to \$125.00	\$157.00	\$192.01 to \$193.00	\$245.00
\$57.01 to \$58.00	\$80.44	\$125.01 to \$126.00	\$158.25	\$193.01 to \$194.00	\$246.25
\$58.01 to \$59.00	\$81.64	\$126.01 to \$127.00	\$159.50	\$194.01 to \$195.00	\$247.50
\$59.01 to \$60.00	\$82.84	\$127.01 to \$128.00	\$160.75	\$195.01 to \$196.00	\$248.75
\$60.01 to \$61.00	\$84.04	\$128.01 to \$129.00	\$162.00	\$196.01 to \$197.00	\$250.00
\$61.01 to \$62.00	\$85.24	\$129.01 to \$130.00	\$163.25	\$197.01 to \$198.00	\$251.25
\$62.01 to \$63.00	\$86.44	\$130.01 to \$131.00	\$164.50	\$198.01 to \$199.00	\$252.50
\$63.01 to \$64.00	\$87.64	\$131.01 to \$132.00	\$165.75	\$199.01 to \$200.00	\$253.75
\$64.01 to \$65.00	\$88.84	\$132.01 to \$133.00	\$167.00	\$200.01 to \$201.00	\$255.00
\$65.01 to \$66.00	\$90.04	\$133.01 to \$134.00	\$168.25	\$201.01 to \$202.00	\$256.25
\$66.01 to \$67.00	\$91.24	\$134.01 to \$135.00	\$169.50	\$202.01 to \$203.00	\$257.50
\$67.01 to \$68.00	\$92.44	\$135.01 to \$136.00	\$170.75	\$203.01 to \$204.00	\$258.75
\$68.01 to \$69.00	\$93.64	\$136.01 to \$137.00	\$172.00	\$204.01 to \$205.00	\$260.00
\$69.01 to \$70.00	\$94.84	\$137.01 to \$138.00	\$173.25	\$205.01 to \$206.00	\$261.25
\$70.01 to \$71.00	\$96.04	\$138.01 to \$139.00	\$174.50	\$206.01 to \$207.00	\$262.50
\$71.01 to \$72.00	\$97.24	\$139.01 to \$140.00	\$175.75	\$207.01 to \$208.00	\$263.75
\$72.01 to \$73.00	\$98.44	\$140.01 to \$141.00	\$177.00	\$208.01 to \$209.00	\$265.00
\$73.01 to \$74.00	\$99.64	\$141.01 to \$142.00	\$178.25	\$209.01 to \$210.00	\$266.25
\$74.01 to \$75.00	\$100.84	\$142.01 to \$143.00	\$179.50	\$210.01 to \$211.00	\$267.50
\$75.01 to \$76.00	\$102.04	\$143.01 to \$144.00	\$180.75	\$211.01 to \$212.00	\$268.75
\$76.01 to \$77.00	\$103.24	\$144.01 to \$145.00	\$182.00	\$212.01 to \$213.00	\$270.00
\$77.01 to \$78.00	\$104.44	\$145.01 to \$146.00	\$183.25	\$213.01 to \$214.00	\$271.25
\$78.01 to \$79.00	\$105.64	\$146.01 to \$147.00	\$184.50	\$214.01 to \$215.00	\$272.50
\$79.01 to \$80.00	\$106.84	\$147.01 to \$148.00	\$185.75	\$215.01 to \$216.00	\$273.75
\$80.01 to \$81.00	\$108.04	\$148.01 to \$149.00	\$187.00	\$216.01 to \$217.00	\$275.00
\$81.01 to \$82.00	\$109.24	\$149.01 to \$150.00	\$188.25	\$217.01 to \$218.00	\$276.25
\$82.01 to \$83.00	\$110.44	\$150.01 to \$151.00	\$189.50	\$218.01 to \$219.00	\$277.50
\$83.01 to \$84.00	\$111.64	\$151.01 to \$152.00	\$190.75	\$219.01 to \$220.00	\$278.75
\$84.01 to \$85.00	\$112.84	\$152.01 to \$153.00	\$192.00	\$220.01 to \$221.00	\$280.00
\$85.01 to \$86.00	\$114.04	\$153.01 to \$154.00	\$193.25	\$221.01 to \$222.00	\$281.25
\$86.01 to \$87.00	\$115.24	\$154.01 to \$155.00	\$194.50	\$222.01 to \$223.00	\$282.50
\$87.01 to \$88.00	\$116.44	\$155.01 to \$156.00	\$195.75	\$223.01 to \$224.00	\$283.75
\$88.01 to \$89.00	\$117.64	\$156.01 to \$157.00	\$197.00	\$224.01 to \$225.00	\$285.00
\$89.01 to \$90.00	\$118.84	\$157.01 to \$158.00	\$198.25	\$225.01 to \$226.00	\$286.25
\$90.01 to \$91.00	\$120.04	\$158.01 to \$159.00	\$199.50	\$226.01 to \$227.00	\$287.50
\$91.01 to \$92.00	\$121.24	\$159.01 to \$160.00	\$200.75	\$227.01 to \$228.00	\$288.75
\$92.01 to \$93.00	\$122.44	\$160.01 to \$161.00	\$202.00	\$228.01 to \$229.00	\$290.00
\$93.01 to \$94.00	\$123.64	\$161.01 to \$162.00	\$203.25	\$229.01 to \$230.00	\$291.25
\$94.01 to \$95.00	\$124.84	\$162.01 to \$163.00	\$204.50	\$230.01 to \$231.00	\$292.50
\$95.01 to \$96.00	\$126.04	\$163.01 to \$164.00	\$205.75	\$231.01 to \$232.00	\$293.75
\$96.01 to \$97.00	\$127.24	\$164.01 to \$165.00	\$207.00	\$232.01 to \$233.00	\$295.00
\$97.01 to \$98.00	\$128.44	\$165.01 to \$166.00	\$208.25	\$233.01 to \$234.00	\$296.25
\$98.01 to \$99.00	\$129.64	\$166.01 to \$167.00	\$209.50	\$234.01 to \$235.00	\$297.50
\$99.01 to \$100.00	\$130.84	\$167.01 to \$168.00	\$210.75	\$235.01 to \$236.00	\$298.75
\$100.01 to \$101.00	\$132.04	\$168.01 to \$169.00	\$212.00	\$236.01 to \$237.00	\$299.00
\$101.01 to \$102.00	\$133.24	\$169.01 to \$170.00	\$213.25	\$237.01 to \$238.00	\$300.25
\$102.01 to \$103.00	\$134.44	\$170.01 to \$171.00	\$214.50	\$238.01 to \$239.00	\$301.50
\$103.01 to \$104.00	\$135.64	\$171.01 to \$172.00	\$215.75	\$239.01 to \$240.00	\$302.75
\$104.01 to \$105.00	\$136.84	\$172.01 to \$173.00	\$217.00	\$240.01 to \$241.00	\$304.00
\$105.01 to \$106.00	\$138.04	\$173.01 to \$174.00	\$218.25	\$241.01 to \$242.00	\$305.25
\$106.01 to \$107.00	\$139.24	\$174.01 to \$175.00	\$219.50	\$242.01 to \$243.00	\$306.50
\$107.01 to \$108.00	\$140.44	\$175.01 to \$176.00	\$220.75	\$243.01 to \$244.00	\$307.75
\$108.01 to \$109.00	\$141.64	\$176.01 to \$177.00	\$222.00	\$244.01 to \$245.00	\$309.00
\$109.01 to \$110.00	\$142.84	\$177.01 to \$178.00	\$223.25	\$245.01 to \$246.00	\$310.25
\$110.01 to \$111.00	\$144.04	\$178.01 to \$179.00	\$224.50	\$246.01 to \$247.00	\$311.50
\$111.01 to \$112.00	\$145.24	\$179.01 to \$180.00	\$225.75	\$247.01 to \$248.00	\$312.75
\$112.01 to \$113.00	\$146.44	\$180.01 to \$181.00	\$227.00	\$248.01 to \$249.00	\$314.00
\$113.01 to \$114.00	\$147.64	\$181.01 to \$182.00	\$228.25	\$249.01 to \$250.00	\$315.25

RAIL WAGE INCREASE

1,939,399 EMPLOYEES WILL BENEFIT BY RATE BASED ON COST OF LIVING.

AWAITS M'ADOO'S APPROVAL

Exhaustive Report of Commission Given to Director General—Protest From Brotherhood Leaders—Scale of Increases.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Wage advances to 1,939,399 railroad employees, ranging from 1 per cent to the highest up to 43 per cent to the lowest paid workers, and aggregating \$300,000,000, are made public in an exhaustive report by the railroad wage commission to Director General McAdoo.

Mr. McAdoo is expected to adopt only part of the recommendations and probably will make a number of different alignments in deciding what wage increases shall be granted.

In general, the director general advocates higher pay for most classes of workmen to enable them to meet increased living costs, but he has been represented as favoring proportionately larger increases for some classes than for others now making the same pay. He also is strongly opposed to granting wage increases which might disarrange the general scheme of pay existing throughout other industries.

Leaders to Protest.

The leaders of the four principal railway brotherhoods found on examining the report that they had been recommended for less than half the increases they had asked of the railroad managements before government control started and which they repeated before the commission. Their demands had been for an average of somewhat less than 40 per cent, and increases for them average less than 20 per cent.

Some union leaders who anticipated that the commission's recommendations would not be for as great amounts as they had asked already have appealed to Director General McAdoo to amend the proposed scale to give them higher pay. Others, however, virtually have agreed to accept the report.

The wage advances, which range all the way from \$1 to \$34 a month, are increases above the amount of pay each employee was receiving on December 31, 1915. Employees who have received advances since that date will benefit now to the extent of the difference between their present wage and that fixed by the wage commission.

The net cost of the additional pay to the railroads is estimated at \$200,000,000. This is exclusive of the estimated deficit of \$800,000,000 in government operation of the railroads this year, as a result of which Director General McAdoo contemplates advancing passenger rates at least 2 1/2

Proper Light Important.

Many nervous as well as other diseases are caused by incorrect illumination. The eye is a subject of prime consideration in connection with our health and happiness. Eye fatigue spoils the disposition; as that is one of the conditions given for inefficient work, we find here again a reduction in efficiency and a cause for more loss of the workman's time. The first loss was mechanical, the second is physical; both, when reduced to a dollar-and-cents basis, show a large percentage over the cost of the lighting that would be required to eliminate them. As judgment is dependent upon perception, and perception upon the sight, then the laborer, to be efficient, must be able to see fine details and small objects at close range with sharpness and distinction, to distinguish objects at a distance with accuracy, and to have clear perception of all objects in the intermediate space.

Chinese pennies are usually handled by women after being sifted.

per cent and freight rates possibly as much as 15 per cent.

Based on Living Cost.

The scheme of wage advances adopted is based on an inquiry into the cost of living, which the commission found has increased approximately 40 per cent to the average railroad employee receiving \$85 a month.

The commission favors a shorter average workday, presumably eight hours, but decided that in the war emergency the nation could not afford to put into effect a reform that would slow down the war machinery and discriminate against other classes of workers being called upon for great sacrifices.

Rates of overtime pay are not disturbed and the increases are adjusted to the mileage basis of compensation for some employees, a road engineer, for example, receiving an increase of 11 1/2 per cent in his mileage rate. A scheme of applying the increases to piece work and overtime therefor is also provided.

An important feature of the report was the recommendation that where the same service is rendered the pay shall be the same, without discrimination as to sex or race.

Report of Commission.

The report of the commission, consisting of Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the Interior; Charles C. McChord, J. Harry Covington, and William R. Wilcox, is an exhaustive one. In part the report says:

"The requests which have come to us for wage increases, would, if fully granted, involve an additional outlay in wages of somewhat over \$1,000,000,000 per year in excess of the wage fund of last year, which exceeded \$2,000,000,000. Some asked for an increase of 100 per cent in their pay, and from this they graduated downward to 10 per cent. None were satisfied with their present wages.

"An unprecedented call had come for men of certain trades in connection with the new industries that had been created by the war in Europe, and this long before our entry into the conflict. Machinists and iron workers of all kinds found themselves to be essential to the great munition plants and day labor of the most unskilled character rose into high demand.

Cut Off Those Not Needed.

"The commission recommends that during the period of government conduct of the railroads no salaries paid to officials who are not essential to the operation of the roads shall be charged as part of the operating expenses.

"There should be constituted a tribunal or tribunals to continue the study of railroad labor problems, composed in part at least of men experienced in this kind of work, for conditions are ever changing."

His Bad Memory.

"One of our members lost his reason last night." "How terrible! How did it happen?" "Why, he had one when he left the club, but he forgot it before he got home."—Judge.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$17.70; 15.05; light, \$17.60; 18.15; mixed, \$17.40; 18.15; heavy, \$16.70; 18.00; rough, \$16.70; 18.15; pigs, \$14.25; 17.50.

Cattle—Native steers, \$10.00; 17.60; stockers and feeders, \$8.75; 12.60; cows and heifers, \$6.80; 14.10; calves, \$8.00; 14.25.

Sheep—Sheep, \$12.80; 16.75; lambs, \$15.50; 21.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Corn—Kiln-dried No. 3 yellow, \$1.55. No. 4 yellow, \$1.47, cost and freight New York, prompt shipment.

Oats—Natural, \$2.84c.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 46 1/2¢; creamery extras (92 score), 46¢; firsts, 43¢; 45¢; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 31¢; 31 1/2¢.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 38¢; 38 1/2¢; fresh gathered, storage packed firsts, 36 1/2¢; 37 1/2¢; do, regular packed extra firsts, 36 1/2¢; 37¢; do, firsts, 35¢; 36¢; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henery whites, fine to fancy, 41¢; 42¢; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henery browns, 38¢; 39¢; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, 35¢; 37¢. Cheese—State, held, specials, 24¢; 26¢; do, average run, 24¢; 25¢; do, fresh, specials, 22¢; 23¢; do, average run, 22¢; 23¢.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Standard prices: No. 1 Northern spring red, \$2.27; No. 1 hard winter red, \$2.27; No. 1 Durum red, \$2.27; No. 1 hard Durum red, \$2.27; No. 1 red winter, \$2.27; do, soft, \$2.25; No. 2 red winter, \$2.24; do, soft, \$2.22. Minimum prices, No. 3 red winter, \$2.21; do, soft, \$2.19; No. 4 red winter, \$2.18; do, soft, \$2.16; No. 5 red, \$2.15; do, soft, \$2.13; sample grade, red, \$2.04; 2.13 soft, \$2.02; 2.11.

Corn—No. 3 yellow \$1.74; 1.76. Oats—No. 2 white, 85¢; 86¢; standard, 85¢; 86¢; No. 3 white, 84¢; 84 1/2¢; No. 4 white, 82 1/2¢; 83 1/2¢.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 33¢; 34¢; spring chickens, weighing 1 1/2 to 2 pounds apiece, 58¢; 62¢; weighing 1 to 1 1/2 pounds apiece, 52¢; 55¢; young roosters, 22¢; 23¢; ducks, 28¢; 30¢; do, Indian Runner, 26¢; 27¢. Geese, 25¢; 26¢. Guinea, per pair, \$1.50; 1.65.

Butter—Western, solid-packed creamery, extra, 46¢; higher scoring goods, 47¢; 48¢; do, extra firsts, 45¢; firsts, 44¢; seconds, 40¢; 42¢; sweet creamery, extra, 47¢; under grades, 42¢; 46¢; nearby prints, extra, 50¢; fancy brands, jobbing at 51¢; 55¢; extra firsts, 48¢; 49¢; firsts, 45¢; 47¢; seconds, 41¢; 44¢; garlicky, 38¢; 43¢.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, \$11.25 per case, nearby, current receipts, \$10.80 per case; do, Western, extra firsts, \$11.25 per case; do, firsts, \$10.80 per case. Fancy selected, carefully packed eggs were jobbing at 42¢; 44¢ per dozen.

</

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918.

Thirty-five Years Ago.

July 26, 1883.—Our farmers are done harvesting. The grain and hay crop was not so abundant in the county in twenty years.

The Plum Grove school district, east of Centre Hall, has about one square mile of territory. Benjamin Arney, a farmer in that district, has made an estimate of the wheat fields in the district, and estimates their yield will be over 11,000 bushels.

The Centre Hall Lutheran Sabbath School room, having been remodeled, will be dedicated next Sunday morning with appropriate services.

Penn State is First College To Have Boys' Farm Camp.

After ten days intensive work on the college farms, 300 schoolboys from various parts of the State completed their course and were sent out last week to relieve labor situations in agricultural districts. This was the first farm training camp conducted by any college in the country. Another detachment of equal size started a similar course on Monday.

Farmers from all sections have expressed approval of the preliminary instruction given their schoolboy workers. Truck growers in the vicinity of Philadelphia are well pleased with the boys sent to their assistance that they are pleading for additional help trained at the Pennsylvania State College. Many boys were sent directly from the college camp to farms because of the urgent labor need.

Big Fire at Clearfield.

Fire which presumably started in the cloak room on the second floor of the building occupied by the Clearfield Hardware Company, destroyed property to the value of \$50,000 Wednesday night of last week.

Discovery of the blaze was made at about 10.30, and the firemen quickly reached the scene, but the flames had gotten under considerable headway and it was one o'clock before the fire was under control.

One of the firemen was overcome by the smoke and heat and was carried away unconscious. He revived later.

FRUITTOWN.

Marion Yarnell spent Sunday afternoon at the T. J. Fleisher home.

Russell Copenhaver spent Sunday with his mother at Potters Mills.

Anna Fohringer came home last week to spend a short time.

Mrs. David Young and sons, Lowell and Rowe, of Mifflin county, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fultz and daughter, of Milroy, spent Sunday afternoon at the Phillips home.

Those who are under the doctor's care at this place are Mrs. Long, Mrs. R. K. Dippery and Mrs. T. J. Fleisher. H. E. Fleisher, of Yeagerstown, spent Saturday and Sunday very pleasantly at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fleisher.

Walter Bubb spent Sunday with friends at Reedsville and was accompanied home by his brother William, who remained a short time.

Charles Fye, of this place, who had been employed at State College during the winter months, left last week for Altoona where he will be employed in the future.

Georges Valley

P. A. Auman spent Sunday at the home of his brother, Aaron Auman.

Rev. D. A. Ertle, wife and daughter, of New Berlin, spent last Thursday at the home of D. D. Decker.

Mrs. Wm. Lingle, of Tusseyville, spent last Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. W. R. Lingle.

Mrs. Lloyd Lester and two sons, Eugene and Lewis, spent last week with friends in Lewistown.

Mrs. Keen and Mrs. Wiser, of Millheim, spent a day last week at the home of Mrs. H. M. Lingle.

E. E. Ripke, of Pleasant Gap, was a business visitor in this place last Thursday.

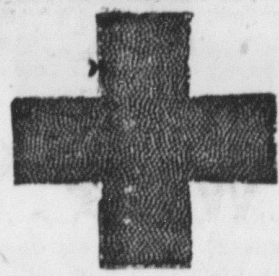
Mr. and Mrs. John Lingle, of Sober, spent Sunday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. C. J. Ripke.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McClellan and two sons, Irvin, and Marcellus, of near Tusseyville, visited Mr. and Mrs. James Foust on Sunday.

food

1-buy it with thought
2-cook it with care
3-serve just enough
4-save what will keep
5-eat what would spoil
6-home-grown is best

don't waste it



"A great net of mercy drawn through an ocean of unspeakable pain"

What Has Your Red Cross Money Done?

IN the first place, it has enabled the American people, through the Red Cross, to help care for its army and navy.

Secondly, it has enabled America to hearten her Allies' fighting forces and to keep up, among the civilian populations, the spirit to win the war. That, alone, has made the American Red Cross one of the largest factors since our entry into the war.

Canteens which provided food and hot drinks—more than a million meals to soldiers in December; warehouses, crammed with materials, situated all along the French line, all along the Italian lines, at seaports and at places where our soldiers are going to fight; institutions for the care of consumptives, institutions for the re-education of maimed men—these are a few of the concrete accomplishments abroad.

At home—the millions of woolen sweaters, mufflers, socks and other comforts for the men in camps; the work of sanitation around cantonments and the help and advice given dependents of soldiers and sailors—these are things which will "make you, your children and your children's children, in whatever part of the world they may be, proud of being Americans."

Will you do *your* share to keep this Hand of Mercy at its work?

Every cent of every dollar received for the Red Cross War Fund goes for War Relief.

The American Red Cross is the largest and most efficient organization for the relief of suffering that the World has ever seen.

It is made up almost entirely of volunteer workers, the higher executives being without exception men accustomed to large affairs, who are in almost all cases giving their services without pay.

It is supported entirely by its membership fees and by voluntary contributions.

It is today bringing relief to suffering humanity, both military and civil, in every War torn allied country.

It plans tomorrow to help in the work of restoration throughout the world.

It feeds and clothes entire populations in times of great calamity.

It is there to help your soldier boy in his time of need.

With its thousands of workers, its tremendous stores and smooth running transportation facilities it is serving as America's advance guard—and thus helping to win the war.

Congress authorizes it. President Wilson heads it. The War Department audits its accounts.

Your Army, your Navy and your Allies enthusiastically endorse it.

Twenty-two million Americans have joined it.

This space contributed and paid for by—

BRADFORD & SON, Centre Hall
G. O. BENNER, Centre Hall

F. V. GOODHART, Centre Hall
CENTRE HALL DRUG STORE

COMING TO BELLEFONTE PA., BUSH HOTEL

Saturday, June 8th, 1918

For One Day Only

HOURS—10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

UNITED DOCTORS SPECIALIST

Brings the knowledge of a Great Medical Organization and Their Experience in the Successful Treatment of

Thousands of Chronic Disease Cases

OFFER SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE

Licensed by the State of Pennsylvania

The United Doctors is an organization of reputable licensed physicians for the treatment of certain diseases.

They are all specialists. The United Doctors treat, with Surgical Operations or hypodermic injections, diseases of the blood, skin and all internal organs, rheumatism, sciatica, tape worm, leg ulcers, weak lungs and all long standing, deep seated diseases.

Thirty-five years' experience and the complete records of thousands of cases successfully treated prove that the methods of the United Doctors are right. They were among the first to be

called "Bloodless Surgeons".

Each member of the United Doctors staff has at his command the knowledge and resources of the whole organization.

Many people go on suffering from diseases that can be alleviated just because they cannot afford to go to high priced specialists at a distance from home.

No community has a sufficient number of sufferers from the diseases mentioned to support special hospitals for their treatment and cure.

The United Doctors have solved the problem. Their highly trained specialists travel from place to place. They diagnose and prescribe a course of treatment for the sufferers in each community and teach them how to take care of themselves at home.

Worn-out and run-down men or women, no matter what your ailment may be, no matter what you have been told, or the experience you have had with other physicians. If your case is incurable they will tell you so. Consult him upon this visit. It costs nothing.

Married ladies must come with their husbands and minors with their parents.

Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Just received a carload of New Idea manure spreaders, car dairy feed, car fertilizer, car salt, and full line of farm implements. Call and look them over. Prices attractive.

BRADFORD & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

To-day (Thursday) is circus day at Bellefonte, the Sparks show being advertised as the only circus to appear near here this season.

The Red, White and Blue

O Columbia! the gem of the ocean, The home of the brave and the free, The shrine of each patriot's devotion, A world offers homage to thee.

Thy mandates make heroes assemble, When Liberty's form stands in view, Thy banners make tyranny tremble, When borne by the red, white and blue.

CHORUS

When borne by the red, white and blue, When borne by the red, white and blue Thy banners make tyranny tremble, When borne by the red, white and blue.

When war winged its wide desolation, And threatened the land to deform, The ark then of freedom's foundation, Columbia rode safe thro' the storm; With her garlands of vict'ry around her, When so proudly she bore her brave crew, With her flag proudly floating before her, The boast of the red, white and blue.

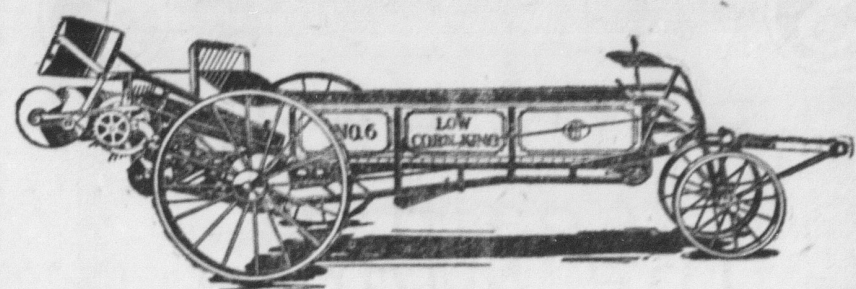
The wine-cup the wine cup bring hither, And fill you it true to the brim, May the wreaths they have won never wither,

Nor the star of their glory grow dim! May the service united ne'er sever, But they to their colors prove true! The Army and Navy forever, Three cheers for the red, white and blue

Alfalfa Seed

A limited amount of the BEST GRADE of Alfalfa Seed is offered for sale by—

S. W. SMITH, CENTRE HALL.



Have You a Manure Pile?

IF YOU HAVE, get it out on your fields, where it will do some good. No not with a wagon. You waste a full third of it if you do it in that way, and you have a hard, dirty, disagreeable job besides. The easy way is the paying way. Get a Low Corn King spreader that will tear the manure into small pieces, discharge its load in four to seven minutes, and spread it in an even coat over the entire surface of the ground. That's the way to use stable manure. Then you can depend upon an increase of crop yields without having to plant more acreage than you can care for. Look at present prices of farm produce. Raise all you can. Buy and use a

Low Corn King Manure Spreader

Wheels just the right distance apart, and spread wide enough to top dress three rows of corn at once. Three sizes—small, medium and large. All narrow boxes. All steel frames with working parts of the spreader securely attached to the frame. Turns short. Drive from both rear wheels. Return apron driven by worm gear which insures even spreading up hill and down. Pull comes straight on steel frame. Solid 2-inch rear axle working in roller bearings carries seventy-five per cent of the load. Built up to International Harvester standards of quality in every respect.

Buy a Corn King spreader and use it. The increased yield from a few acres will pay for your spreader this year. Come in and place your order now.

D. W. BRADFORD

CENTRE HALL, PA.

CYRUS BRUNGART

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Special attention given to collecting. Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages, agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's licenses secured, and all matters pertaining to the same attended to promptly.

JAMES W. SWABB

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c., written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates, Marriage Licenses, Anti-Morale Licenses, and all other Applications.

Blankets kept on hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Catharine Neidigh, late of Gregg township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. D. BARTGES, Centre Hall Pa.
DANIEL LIGEN, Logan Mills, Pa.
W. Harrison Walker, Beliefonte, Pa. 16021

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Helma, late of G. g. g. township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. M. GROVE, Executor, Spring Mills, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Rachael Amelia Deltz, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same are hereby requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SWABB, Executor, Linden Hall, Pa.

FOUND.—Pair high-top gum boots, found on Saturday evening below the spring on Long Mountain.—Owner may procure same by applying to Morris Burkholder, Spring Mills, Pa., R. D. 1.

NOTICE TO RETURN SLEDGE.—The undersigned would be grateful to the party who borrowed his sledge if he would return it at once.—E. W. WAGNER, Centre Hall.

FOR SALE.—4 lamp chandelier, Rochester burner; also 2 pulpit lamps, fixtures all complete.—Inquire of C. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa. 191

LOST:

TWO AUTOMOBILE TIRES

SIZE—One 34x4

One 35x4 1-2

Both on Rims

Lost between Centre Hall and Mifflinburg.

Will pay suitable Reward and come after tires.

Address:

CHARLES RICH, Reedsville, Pa.

Laundry

Leaves the Reporter office

WEDNESDAY A. M., MAY 29

WEDNESDAY A. M., JUNE 9

and every OTHER WEEK

until further notice

Returns Saturday following

date of outgoing

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

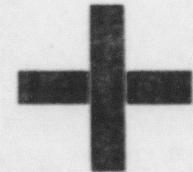
STOP! LOOK! and BUY! Gerda's Iron Rust Soap, which removes all stains from clothing and hand—that ordinary soap will not remove. For sale by Miss Gladys Jones, Centre Hall, Pa.

SHEEP CLIPPING.—I am prepared to do sheep clipping at all times. Call on or phone at M. F. Rosman home, Tusseyville, Pa.—PAUL D. EMMENHIZER.

RED CROSS

Think what you can afford to give

—Then DOUBLE IT.



A life may depend on it.

Do You DARE Do Less?

WEEK

THIS SPACE FURNISHED BY

H. F. ROSSMAN

General Merchandise

SPRING MILLS, PA.

The Gasoline That Yields Most Miles to the Gallon

Because of its uniform High Quality. Try us on your next need of gas and note the difference.

Also High Grade Oils.

William McClenahan

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Insurance and Real Estate

Want to Buy or Sell?

SEE US FIRST

Chas. D. Bartholomew

CENTRE HALL, PA.